



November 22 1974

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THE TIMES

At least 17 people reported dead as bombs shatter three bars in the centre of Birmingham

At least 17 people were reported to have been killed and more than 70 were injured when three bombs exploded last night in three bars in the centre of Birmingham. The three buildings,

were crowded with teenagers. The bombings came as the body of James McDade, the IRA man killed by his own bomb in Coventry, was being flown from Britain. His coffin was

switched from a Belfast-bound flight to a Dublin aircraft after airport workers at Belfast had refused to unload it. Arrangements were made to bring the body to Belfast by road.

Attacks as IRA man's body is flown out

Arthur Osman
Birmingham
at least 17 people were
killed and about 70
injured when three bombs
exploded in the heart of Bir-
mingham last night. The bombs
had exploded in three city centre

explosions coincided with
return to Ireland of the
James McDade, the IRA
man killed in Coventry.

When the bomb he
was carrying exploded pre-
maturely. The coffin should
have been flown out from

Belfast airport to Dublin because
it had exploded in the West Midlands.

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people, mainly teenagers,
drinking in the Tavern in the
Town. Mr Richard Lunn, the
licensee, said last night that he
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Mulberry Bush, where a bomb
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As he got there, the bomb
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explosion blew a wall into an
adjoining record shop at

ground. The bombs went off at
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Fleets of taxis and private
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the street dazed and shocked."

The police closed every public
house in the city centre and sealed off over half a mile of
the ring road to get the casualties
to hospital. The Mulberry Bush was like a wartime wreck of
a building, with twisted girders and massive concrete
blocks having fallen on the
casualties. Over all was a haze
of brick dust and smoke.

Mr Alan Leighton, of Victoria
Road, Erdington, said he had
been seeing a friend off at New
Street Station, close to the
explosions. He said: "The whole
building shook with the force
of the bombs, which seemed to
go off almost simultaneously."

"I rushed to the scene and
was staggered by the horrifying
sight. There were bodies lying
on the pavement outside the
Mulberry Bush and a score or
more injured were propped up
against a wall. Very much like
pictures of a First World War
casualty clearing station."

"People had been cut by fly-
ing glass three or four hundred
yards away. Many of those lying
injured were in a bad way and
there was blood everywhere.
Others were staggering around

what he called a "tense and
emotive" situation.

One man was arrested as the
hearse went by, momentarily
slowing by a traffic island on
the ringway before it picked up
speed with its police escort.

At that point a bottle was
thrown at the hearse but it
crashed in the road. A bag of
ashes appeared to be flour was
also thrown.

Robert Fisk writes from Belfast:
The coffin carrying the remains
of Mr James McDade arrived in
Dublin last night in an Aer Lingus flight from Birmingham.
On the same flight were Mr
McDade's widow and his two
young children.

The leaders in Belfast, most
of whom are "loyalists,"
announced earlier that they
would not unload Mr McDade's
coffin from the British Airways
Viscount on which it was to
have been flown to Northern
Ireland. There were several
reports in Belfast last night that
the leaders had in fact been
intimidated into their refusal.

A police officer sat in the
driver of the hearse, and the
trouble came as the vehicle
drew level with National Front
supporters massed on the central
reservation of the ring road.

Earlier, as dusk began to fall,
a piper in traditional dress had
played a lament and republican
supporters stood with heads
bowed. They were addressed by
Mr Brendan Magill, head of
 Sinn Fein in Britain.

There were indications that
there had been a concerted pro-
test move between the National
Front and members of the
Ulster Defence Association, who
had flown from Belfast.

Protestant killed: A Protestant
bakery worker was shot dead in
Belfast yesterday after failing

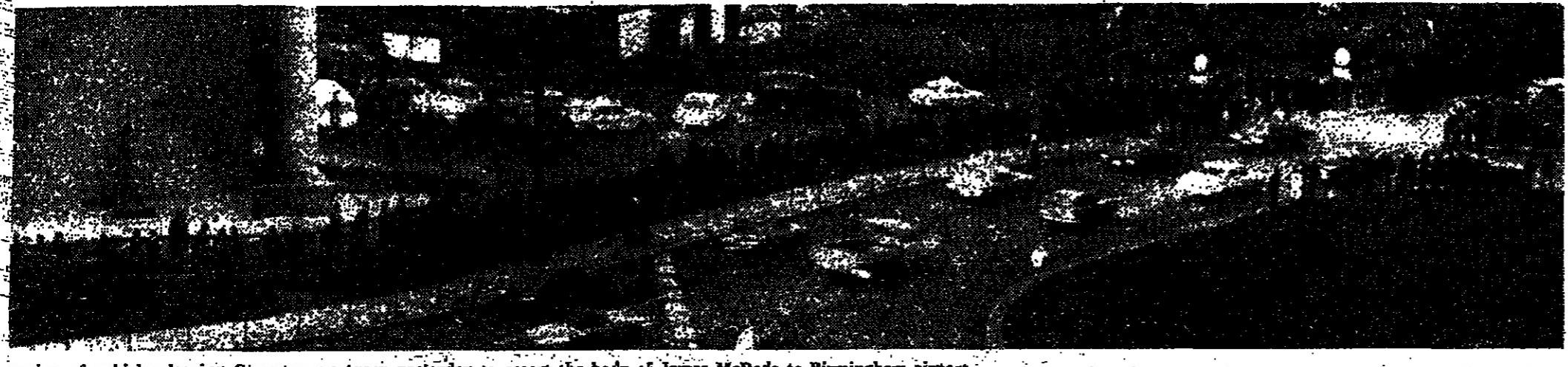
to turn up at work the previous
night (Robert Fisk writes from
Belfast). Mr William Burns,
aged 29, father of five, was
found lying on the back seat of
his own car in Apsley Street,
off Ormeau Avenue after being
shot in the head.

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Hurried arrangements were
being made last night to have
the body brought from Dublin
to Belfast by road overnight in
time for the IRA funeral cere-
monies in the city.

President Chilcot's funeral, page 2



session of vehicles leaving Coventry mortuary yesterday to escort the body of James McDade to Birmingham airport.

n on hereditary ers in formula saving Britain

people need undergo a deep shift in
to survive into the 1980s as a nation
r present state. That is the conclusion
Hudson Institute, which proposes a series
ing measures as a framework for such
eration. These include a six-year develop-
plan; the establishment of a national
station; college producing an elite to
plan; investment in troubled indus-
and a ban on hereditary peers in the
of Lords.

Gaul 'was overwhelmed by heavy waves'
The Hull trawler Gaul capsized and foundered with her crew of 36 off the coast of Norway in February after being overwhelmed by a succession of heavy waves, the commission of inquiry said in its report released yesterday. The inquiry concluded that the Gaul was hit while broadside, on to the sea, but there was not enough evidence to show why she was in such a position.

Shares index down 5.8
Disturbing trading news from Beecham Group, whose shares fell 20p to 110p, and from other United Kingdom companies, dealt a fresh blow to equities on the London stock market yesterday. The Financial Times index fell 5.8 to 169.9.

Scrutiny of EEC rules

The Government is looking at methods used to scrutinize European Economic Community legislation at Westminster with a view to giving MPs powers to reject draft measures that are due to come up for approval by the Council of Ministers. Some experts argue that such action would be seen by the other EEC members as an attempt to reassert British sovereignty.

Education: Dons attack "superficial criticism"
by Sir Keith Joseph at start of campaign against "university-bashing".

Broadcasting: Mr Jenkins accepts recommendations of Committee on Broadcasting Coverage to extend UHF cover and set up Welsh-language TV channel.

Tribunal legal aid: The Lord Chancellor's Advisory Committee, in a report yesterday, recommends that legal aid should be made available to people appearing before tribunals.

Abortion battle: France takes sides over reform Bill due for debate in the National Assembly next week.

Watergate cover-up: Court hears tape that shows Mr Nixon feared Mr John Dean may have bugged vital conversation.

South-West Africa: Mr Vorster's Nationalist Party proposes to hold a conference of all races to discuss future of the territory.

Pressure on Mr Foot over press freedom

By Michael Hatfield

Home Office: over how to change the law.
The Government carried out its first step to reinforce the principle of the closed shop in the Commons yesterday by introducing the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill in Parliament. Its introduction came at a time when there is heated controversy between the Government and the Opposition on the freedom of the press.

Relying to Mr Prior, shadow Secretary of State for Employment, who had suggested that there were "some sinister undertones" to the affair, Mr Foot agreed that disputes leading to stoppages in the newspaper industry had a special significance in the sense that they touched on the free flow of information.

But the sort of statement made by Mr Prior would not help to get a settlement. If the disputes continued in the way that some people forecast, then it could draw away the life-blood of democracy.

Censorship investigation urged: The Royal Commission on the Press has been asked to investigate the issue of newspaper censorship, which some editors say they have been suffering as a result of the NUJ campaign (our Labour Staff writer).

The request was made yesterday by Mr Frank Owens, president of the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, which represents more than 400 provincial editors. Mr Owens said he wanted the commission to take early evidence on the principles raised by the NUJ action and by the Government's proposals for the legalization of the closed shop.

Parliamentary report, page 14
Letters, page 17

Callaghan 'Poor nation of EEC' warning

Britain might be one of the poorest nations in the EEC by 1980. Mr Callaghan said this involved pay and conditions for 8,000 journalists on provincial newspapers.

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Parliamentary report, page 14
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Speaking on the Thames Television programme, *People and Politics*, Mr Callaghan said that Britain was now so enmeshed in the community that it would be "traumatic" for her to come out. "Coming out of the Market would be a very different thing from not going into the Market."

He said he was troubled by the fact that Britain was sliding downhill, and had been for some years. He was not saying the EEC would remedy the economic ills; the future lay in our own hands.

By 1980, if present trends continued, the standard of living and average gross domestic product a head of each Briton would be half of Germany's, half of France's, much less than Denmark's, on par with Italy, and a little above Ireland's.

"Let everyone in Britain have this engraved on their hearts", Mr Callaghan said.

If Britain had a strong economy her influence in the world and ability to do things she would like to do would be very much greater

British Sugar to cut industry's beet supply by up to half

By David Young

The British Sugar Corporation has told its industrial customers, already badly affected by the sugar shortage, that it is to cut their supplies of beet sugar by up to half next year.

The decision will mean price rises as food, confectionery, and ice-cream manufacturers are forced to increase sugar imports. One sweet manufacturer has already announced lay-offs.

They believe that the statement in the Commons yesterday by Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, indicates that the Government is ready to pay as much as is necessary to bring all the sugar here and to avoid its being bought by other deficit countries.

Refiners to see minister: Sugar refiners will press the Government for an assurance that Britain will pay enough above the EEC price for sugar to ensure that all the 1,400,000 tons of cane sugar to be supplied by the Commonwealth to the Community next year come here (Hugh Clayton writes).

They believe that the statement in the Commons yesterday by Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, indicates that the Government is ready to pay as much as is necessary to bring all the sugar here and to avoid its being bought by other deficit countries.

But they are still concerned that the Government and EEC Commission have not yet committed themselves wholeheartedly in continuing high payments after 1976. The refiners still fear that EEC beet might take over their trade.

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has declared her opposition to subsidizing basic foods that are scarce. On Wednesday she gave a hint that the retail price of sugar might be allowed to increase.

If the Government subsidizes the price of sugar to the consumer down to the EEC guarantee price there will be only a small rise in the shops next year. But if consumers have to bear the whole cost of securing the 1,400,000 tons, the rise in the shops may be more than the 5p on a 2lb bag allowed earlier this month.

Japanese Premier is on brink of resigning

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Nov 21

Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the Japanese Prime Minister, who has so far failed to answer allegations about his taxes and business deals is expected to resign on Monday or Tuesday after his guest, President Ford, returns to Washington, the Japanese press said today.

All the main newspapers and television stations quoted senior members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, as saying that Mr Tanaka had already decided to step down but would refrain from handing in his resignation until President Ford leaves.

A senior party member who is one of Mr Tanaka's closest confidants told *The Times* tonight that the reports were substantially correct.

He added that the Prime Minister had decided to step down because he felt that the recent allegations about his business activities would harm the ruling party and Japan's political system if he remained in office.

The reports have apparently embarrassed President Ford who spent his final day in Japan visiting historical sites in the former capital of Kyoto.

Less than 24 hours ago Mr Ford met Mr Tanaka for a second and final round of discussions.

It became apparent tonight that Mr Tanaka had decided to resign before Mr Ford arrived and the Japanese Government kept up a pretence of political stability throughout the visit.

Photograph, page 10

Still the greatest French impressionist... ever



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After Shave, Eau de Toilette, Deodorant, Shaving Cream, Savon, Talc, etc.

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From selected stores and chemists only.

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HOME NEWS

Government aims to let MPs vote on EEC measures

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Under pressure from anti-Europeans, the Government is now looking at the methods used to scrutinize European Economic Community legislation with a view to restoring power to MPs to reject draft measures that are due to come up for approval by the Council of Ministers.

At the present, the orders and regulations are vetted by the European secondary legislation committee, which calls the House's attention to those of special significance or importance, or that make substantial changes in our domestic law.

When these orders come before the Commons for debate, as five will next week, the practice is for the House merely to "take note". Strong views may be expressed about certain provisions, but there is no chance for MPs to carry their protests to an effective vote.

What is now being discussed is the possibility of asking the House to approve or disapprove the European draft laws. Some experts argue that that might involve an amendment of the Treaty of Accession, and that it would be seen by the other partners in the EEC as an attempt to reassert British sovereignty.

The downgrading of Parliament and the removal of its powers to change legislation was a big issue when the European Communities Act was before Parliament. Mr Enoch Powell was among those who warned Parliament that it would be powerless once the United Kingdom accepted the Treaty of Rome.

But some ministers do not accept that view. They argue that the Government should

give a solemn undertaking that it will carry out the will of the British Parliament when the particular orders or regulations come up for approval by the Council of Ministers, then the United Kingdom minister could use the veto to kill the proposals or get them modified.

In that way some semblance of power would be restored to Parliament.

So far that proposition has not been mentioned in the negotiations now being conducted by Mr Callaghan, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, and other ministers.

Defence motion: As 94 Labour backbenchers tabled a motion in the Commons calling for defence cuts, the Government's business managers yesterday arranged for Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Defence, to make a statement next month on which a defence debate can hinge before the Christmas recess (our Political Staff writes).

The motion, with Miss Josephine Richardson, MP for Barking and secretary of the Tribune group as principal signatory, makes three points. First, British defence expenditure should be brought into line with that of European allies; savings of "at least £1,000 a year". Second, all nuclear bases, British and American, on British soil or in British waters should be closed.

Third, the Secretary of State for Defence should bring forward proposals for abandoning a defence policy "based on the use or threatened use of nuclear weapons by Great Britain or her allies".

Most left-wing members of the Parliamentary Labour Party are signatories.

Disabled drivers to get relief from petrol cost

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

Most disabled drivers will receive some relief from rising petrol costs, caused by the Budget increase in value-added tax, through higher allowances in January. But disabled married women will have to wait at least two years before they receive benefit as of right.

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced in the Commons debate yesterday on the Social Security Benefits Bill that the petrol allowance for disabled drivers is to be doubled from

£5 a year to £10. At the same time, 8,000 drivers of invalid vehicles will be awarded petrol allowances for the first time.

The allowance will be paid to 23,000 invalid vehicle drivers and 11,000 disabled drivers who are issued with adapted small cars by the Department of Health and Social Security. But the new allowance will not be paid to 19,000 disabled drivers who use their own cars and claim a £100 a year car allowance from the department. It will also exclude disabled passengers who have to rely on non-disabled people for their transport.

New method of giving drugs raises hopes

Scientists from the Medical Research Council are developing new methods of giving drugs to patients that may have enormous potential for cancer research.

The work is still at an early stage. But if successful, it may also open up a way of treating hundreds of inherited diseases, according to Dr G. Bull, director of the clinical research centre at Northwick Park Hospital, north London.

The treatment involves the use of liposomes, small packages of drugs the size of the red blood cells or smaller. They are built up in alternate layers of the drug surrounded by a fatty substance known as lipid. The lipid stops the package being broken down in the blood.

The hope is that it will be possible to mark the outside of the liposomes in such a way that it would be recognized exclusively by cancer cells. They

would take in the liposomes, break down the outer coating and release the anti-cancer drugs.

Far smaller doses of drugs could be used directed at specific sites in the body, Dr Bull said.

"It would be like using a rifle instead of a shotgun", as one scientist at the unit put it.

Many of the side-effects of existing cancer treatment, which tends to attack healthy cells as well as cancer cells, would be avoided.

Dr Gregory Gregoridis, a Greek-born scientist working at the MRC unit, who devised the technique, emphasized that the work is at an early stage but looks promising.

The technique, if successful, may also be used for treating arthritis. The even longer-term hope is that hundreds of inherited diseases that are caused because one particular enzyme is missing from cells may be treated.

This reiterates the complaint of the more militant sectors of the party that the Parliamentary leadership threw away the chances of a further Liberal advance by their bickering after a coalition. That criticism goes, prevented the party winning enough tactical votes from Labour in seats where the Liberals were running a good second to the Conservatives.

Any doubts that the resolution is attacking the party establishment is removed by references to the appalling "influence" and the accusation that "the public image given to the Liberal Party in the national campaign is not the true reflection of the Liberal Party".

There will be only one Liberal MP, Mr Stephen Ross, present at Birmingham to resist this onslaught. Similarly, the only Liberal MP to attend the post-mortem council meeting immediately after the election was Mr David Steel, the chief whip.

The absence of the others was criticized only mildly on that occasion, no doubt because it was widely accepted that they had exhausted after their efforts.

Mr Doyle was defending Liam Cavanagh McReaugh, aged 17, of Oak Terrace, Portaderry, Co Down, who joined the Provisional IRA while still at school. He was jailed for four years after pleading guilty to possessing three rifles between January and April last.

Sir Robert Porter, QC, for the prosecution, said the boy and two other youths set up an ambush for the RUC in Co Down last year, but no policemen arrived. A charge of conspiring to murder a policeman was withdrawn.

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The reluctance of Liberal MPs to attend council meetings is an indication of the wide gap that now exists between the party in Parliament and in the country.

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The appeal for volunteers is published in the RAF News, which emphasizes the need to maintain a vital programme of

physiological and medical tests".

The establishment is trying to recruit 12 volunteers from the United Kingdom and six from British Forces Germany for each one of 21 test periods planned for 1975.

All ranks are accepted for

the two-week test sessions, and

are paid between £15 and £30

a week, depending on the work

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HOME NEWS

The Gaul foundered in heavy seas off Norway, inquiry finds

From Michael Horsnell
Hull

The Gaul, the Hull trawler that disappeared in heavy seas in February with all 36 of the crew off the North Cape of Norway, capsized and founderered after being overwhelmed by heavy seas.

That was the main finding of the Department of Trade inquiry, published yesterday, rejects allegations by relatives that the 1,100-ton vessel was seized by a Soviet warship and is still being held in captivity.

But when Mr Barry Sheen, QC, the wreck commissioner who presided over the inquiry, referred to this there were cries of "utter lies" from relatives, who staged an immediate walk-out.

The report emphasizes that the inquiry was satisfied that there were no passengers on board or "other personnel". That is taken to be a clear reference to suggestions that the Gaul might have been a spy ship.

The report criticizes the delay in getting the search for the Gaul under way, but says that made no difference to the outcome.

Answering questions submitted by the Department of Trade, the inquiry reported that there was not enough evidence to say whether the loss of the vessel and crew was caused by the wrong acts or default of any person or persons.

The weather at the time the boat was lost was very poor: there were snow squalls, a force 7-8 wind and a very rough sea. All steps that could reasonably have been taken to search for the Gaul were taken, the report says.

The trawler was probably lost between 11.10 and 16.30 on February 8, when she was probably between 60 and 80 miles north of Norway.

The report says: "The totality of the expert evidence and the evidence from the sea-

going witnesses leads the court to the conclusion that the Gaul capsized and founderered due to taking a succession of very heavy seas on her trawl deck when she was almost broadside to the sea, which initially caused her to heel over, and that she had no time to recover before subsequent wave or waves overcame her ability to right herself. It seems likely that initially she was thrown so far over that those aboard her were unable to transmit a distress message."

The court says that whatever happened brought the vessel broadside to high waves, which broke on the trawl deck, causing a large quantity of water to accumulate there.

"In the prevailing weather conditions the Gaul ought not to have been broadside to the sea. Not enough is known about the circumstances of the loss to enable the court to say how the Gaul came to be in such a vulnerable position."

In a crucial passage, the report says that it is possible that the trawler had been running before the wind and was attempting to turn so as to head into the wind.

On February 7 the trawler, owned by British United Trawlers, reported that she was fishing in a position 72 deg 15 min N, 24 deg 50 min E. That was the last position reported by her.

The report says that on the same day the Gaul made a link call to the owners' office and reported a Sperry fault to the owners' superintendent engineer. That suggests, as does other evidence, that the Gaul had some trouble with her steering.

An important lesson that has emerged is that seamen should never underestimate the power of the sea, the report adds. It warns skippers of stern trawlers against turning and running downwind and then turning again to head to wind, solely in order to maintain position in an area where there are known to be fish.

Heavy rain brings flooding in South

Floods in southern England have brought up to 5ft of water on roads and flooded cars, the Automobile Association said last night. A car was seen floating in East Acton, London, and others on the North Circular Road, which was under 5ft of water in some places.

Near the river Rom, at Romford, householders took furniture upstairs. Brentwood and Chelmsford, in Essex, were among towns cut off by floods, and the police said that at one stage almost all roads in the county were under water.

The AA reported that Harlesden, Wembley, Golders Green and Hendon were all badly flooded. There was also flooding in Norfolk, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Suffolk.

Essex police said: "All roads are flooded. Sometimes they are passable, sometimes not. We are just having to take it minute by minute."

The A12 at Chelmsford was blocked. Water on the main Liverpool Street to Chelmsford, Colchester and Norwich railway caused hold-ups and delays.

The London Weather Centre said last night that normal rainfall for November was about two inches. "We have already had four inches to date," it said. Parts of southern England have already had twice the normal November monthly rainfall, but northern parts have had less than usual. Bracknell weather centre said it had recorded 5.55 inches for the month so far.

It said an anticyclone to the north of the British Isles caused the heavy rain.

Heavy snow caused traffic chaos in North Wales. The police said conditions were particularly bad on the A5 at Llangollen, where snow was about a foot deep.

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

University dons, yesterday began a campaign to counter what they called the "growing sport of university-bashing".

The Association of University Teachers, which has 27,000 members, referred at a press conference in London to superficial criticisms made recently by Sir Keith Joseph, shadow spokesman on Home Affairs, and Dr Rhodes Boyson, Conservative MP for Brent, North.

The association said that as part of its campaign year, universities would be asked to open their gates to the public, schools, industries — trade unions and management — to reveal details of research projects.

Professor William Wallace, president of the association,

said Britain depended upon her universities for most of her professional people and for important advances in research. "Europe and the third world also need British universities to help them through the coming period of shortages and tension," he said.

"We are launching this long-term campaign to remind people of the value of universities to them and their children," he added.

Mr Laurie Sapper, the association's general secretary, said: "Our members are heartily sick of the uninformed criticisms of universities and university education made by people who should know better." Critics seized on serious student troubles at one or two universities to condemn the whole system in the most abusive terms.

Lord Boyle, Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University, told his university court yesterday that the university had a deficit of more than £1m this financial year.

Even if inflation was reduced to 15 per cent annually, and the Government remained compensating for half of it, the university would still have a deficit of £500,000 next year.

Dr Trevor Thomas, Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University, told the annual meeting of his university's court yesterday that if the university did not receive any compensation for inflation, it would have a deficit of £3m in 1976-77.

Bath occupation: The administrative staff at Bath University were sent home after lunch yesterday because of occupation by students of their offices.

The students' union said that Dr Leonard Rotherham, the vice-chancellor, had threatened to close the whole university on Monday if the occupation of the registrar's office by about a hundred students is not ended.

The university's supermarket, refectory, cafeterias, bars, sports centre, swimming pool and senior common room were all closed, and the switchboard was told not to accept incoming calls.

The staff were sent home after Dr Rotherham had met heads of the campus schools yesterday.

The occupation was called on Wednesday in protest against a 30 per cent rise in refectory prices and an increase in rents by £1.60 next term.

In brief

Police sail with Nato ship

Twenty-nine policemen sailed last night with the warships of six Nato nations from Rosyth dockyard to continue their murder inquiries into the death of Miss Catherine Phillips, aged 21, a Kirkcaldy shop assistant.

Permission was given to the Fife police after a conference with Vice-Admiral Anthony Troup, Flag Officer Scotland and Northern Ireland, who is also Naval Commander North Atlantic.

Miss Phillips was found half naked and beaten to death early on Wednesday 2 hundred yards from the main gate of Rosyth dockyard.

Library grants

Four specialist libraries have received grants from the British Library to carry out cataloguing projects. They are Lincoln Cathedral Library (£1,500), Suffolk Parochial Library (£1,000) and the libraries of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Royal Anthropological Institute (£5,000 each).

Explosives charge

Thomas Thompson, aged 4 of Langrove Street, Liverpool, was remanded in custody until next Monday when he appears before Southampton magistrates yesterday charged with conspiring with others to contravene the Firearms Act at the Explosives Substances A

A5 diversion

A 10-mile section of the A5 is to be diverted to form a spur road from the north of Milton Keynes, the Department of the Environment announced yesterday. Work on the new road is scheduled start in the financial year 1975-76.

Broadmoor action

Nurses at Broadmoor yes day began working to rule in attempt to clarify the legal position regarding the use of force on patients because a nurse has been convicted of private summons of assault patient.

Batchelors fined

Batchelor Foods Ltd, charged a total of £1,000 on its student aged 16 had lost one of an arm in a mincing meat he was working on.

Aid for elderly

A total of £166,700 has raised to help the elderly this year's appeal by the Fers' Charitable Corporation

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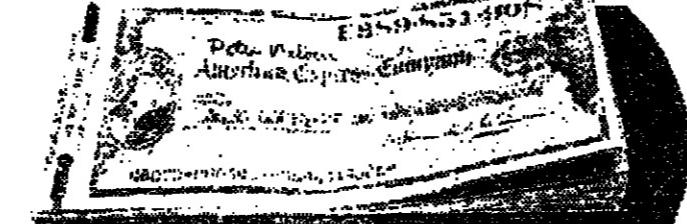
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Dons' move to counter 'university-bashing'

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By David Leigh

Pressure on the Government to introduce at least a licensing system for private detectives will increase as a result of this week's decision by the Law Lords that there is no such crime as conspiracy to effect a public mischief.

There will also be pressure for the Government, when it responds to the report of the Younger committee on privacy, to make it a criminal offence to obtain information by deception.

When the Younger committee reported two years ago, it rejected the idea of a general law of privacy as too vague. Sir Kenneth Younger, its chairman, said yesterday that the committee had assumed that one loophole at least had been successfully blocked by the use of conspiracy to effect a public mischief. The Law Lords rejected that concept in Wednesday's judgment.

The difficulty of bringing private detectives use of confidential information under the law was shown in the case of Mr Barry Quartermain, a private detective and former Leading article, page 17

Tory MPs fight for prerogative on leader

By Michael Hatfield

Conservative backbenchers voiced their determination last night at a meeting of the 1922 Committee that whenever agreement is reached on the election of the leader, the ultimate decision should be taken by the party's MPs.

The meeting followed the announcement that the review committee, set up by Mr Heath, would include representatives from the Conservative peers and the National Union, representing the mass party outside Westminster.

Mr Edward du Cann, chairman of the 1922 executive, told the meeting, and backbenchers assumed that his message had already been communicated to Mr Heath that the review process procedure should be speedy, and more important, that the 1922 Committee would have the final sanction on whatever proposals were put forward.

The main import of last night's speeches was that, although the party should be consulted, the actual process of election for a leader should be taken by Conservative MPs only.

Some Conservative MPs are insisting that the review committee should complete its recommendations before Christmas.

Meatless day appeal

World Famine Charter, published yesterday by Help the Aged, urges people to have at least one meatless day a week and to drive at less than 50 mph and reduce home heating.

David Wright, a former pupil of Humberstone Foundation School, Cleethorpes, who was refused his two CSE certificates because he went to get them wearing a double string of wooden love beads, was again turned away yesterday for still wearing the beads by Mr David Johnstone, the headmaster.

David's father, Mr Michael Wright, plans to demand the certificates from Humberstone Education Authority.

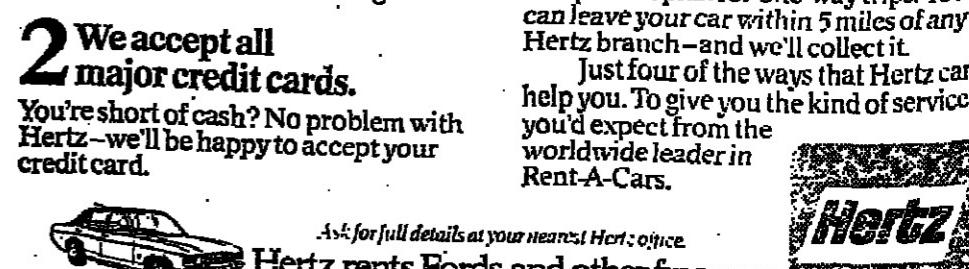
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Welsh-language TV gets Mr Jenkins's blessing but UHF cover has priority

By Kenneth Gosling

Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, told the Committee yesterday that the Government accepted the recommendation of the Committee on Broadcast Coverage that ultra high frequency (UHF) cover should be the first priority for television development.

He said the Government also accepted in principle that a separate television service for Wales, jointly operated by the BBC and Harlech Television (TV), the commercial company, and with priority being given to Welsh language programmes, should be allotted as soon as possible without waiting for a decision on the use of the fourth channel in the rest of the United Kingdom.

It would be necessary to discuss how this would be jointly created, how much it would cost, how long to establish and impact on the provision of other television services.

A working party under an independent chairman and including representatives of the broadcasting authorities was invited to report in three months. The chairman's name will be announced shortly. The Committee on Broadcast Coverage was set up 18 months ago to examine, among other things, regional broadcasting and the allocation of frequencies for a fourth channel. Such a service, says the committee, which is chaired by Sir Stewart Crawford, would take not two years to set up, cost initially between £6m and £7m and have an annual running cost £2m. A government subsidy may be needed.

But while the report indicates at the social need for such a service in Wales is pressing, it is not clear whether it should have priority over the completion of UHF coverage, which carries the major television service throughout the United Kingdom. Using the channel for a Welsh-language service would far to satisfy needs among half a million Welsh speakers. If a million Welsh speakers leave the other Welsh-based services of the BBC and HTV, having to accommodate the Welsh-language programmes, and aid the survival of the Welsh language which,

the report says, needs an influence of that magnitude in the home.

The committee attaches "the highest importance" to completing the UHF project in Northern Ireland, despite difficulties caused by the security situation. It also calls for an experiment to establish up to a dozen additional local radio stations, operating on a small scale and at low power, in more rural parts of England.

It says: "Our visits to the north, east and south-west of England brought home to us how much the reduction, and in most areas virtual elimination, or regional information sound broadcasting in England has been regretted, particularly by country people, and how widespread is the demand for something to take its place."

But it concedes that the BBC's original plan for 40 stations, covering VHF nearly 90 per cent of the population, was unlikely to be practicable in the near future.

The BBC had told the Independent Broadcasting Authority that subject to availability of resources, sites, and medium frequencies, it should be possible to open six or seven stations a year over the next two years. After that, longer-term plans could be considered.

The report recommends priority for the BBC's Radio Ulster to encourage better understanding and the development of a sense of community in Northern Ireland. It also recommends an independent local radio station for Belfast by the end of next year.

The financial implications of its recommended measures, the committee says, that reviewing the BBC's licence fee if the Government would consider the new expenditure being advocated.

At the end of last March the BBC had an accumulated surplus of £750,000 but, looking ahead, their financial position was bound to deteriorate. The growth of licence revenue was likely to slow and it appeared likely that inflation would raise costs. In these circumstances the BBC had said it needed to request an early increase in the licence fee.

Consumer group barred from postal talks

By Malcolm Brown

The board believed that there would be no need to import cream.

The board says that supply difficulties are caused by lack of confidence among farmers, which has discouraged expansion, combined with high consumer demand for milk substitutes, largely by government subsidies. Total output of milk fell by 3 per cent between September and October this year.

Output between April and October this year was about 2 per cent lower than in the corresponding months of 1973. But the amount sold as liquid milk rose, while the amount available for making dairy products fell by a tenth.

Milk and cream supplies will be 'very tight'

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Production of butter and cheese in England and Wales will cease in the 10 days before Christmas so that adequate supplies of milk and cream can be assured, the Milk Marketing Board said yesterday. "But it is going to be very tight," a spokesman said. "It has never been as tight as this before."

The board held a meeting yesterday about the prospects of supplies at Christmas, when demand for cream increasesifold. It concluded: "We can get cream and liquid milk but if the production rate is not decline at a greater rate than we are forecasting."

Minister urges change in housebuilding methods

A Staff Reporter

Local authorities mustously consider unconventional methods of building in an effort to reduce the housing shortage, Mr Freeson, Minister of Housing and Construction, yesterday when he opened houses for Service families at Woolwich Garrison.

The houses were built by the 'drop and construct' method.

An architect takes the basic design, which are sloped by the contractor who constructs them, using his building system.

Mr Freeson said the method

made great savings in design time and caused fewer difficulties during construction. "In fact, in a scheme of 150 dwellings which would normally take four years to complete using traditional methods, develop and construct could save 12 months," he said.

London was short of 130,000 new homes and the slump in house-building demanded a radical reappraisal of methods of programmed house-building. "An average of nearly two years to build a dwelling is just not good enough and is not necessary," Mr Freeson said.

shop refuses accept 00 pay rise

n Our Correspondent

Bishop of Wakefield, Dr Treacy has refused a rise of 300 a year and has told the Commissioners to pay money into the diocesan funds fund.

his diocesan newsletter he says: "I cannot bring myself to accept an increase of £6 a week when I know that the lay will receive nothing like

the second reason is that the time has come, and has passed, when for good of the nation we have to be prepared to live on

Treacy hoped his decision would be seen as an indication of concern for the clergy's welfare.

'Which?' survey suggests VD clinics are failing

By John Roper

Medical Reporter

In justifying the need for its latest guide on contraceptives, abortion and sexually transmitted diseases, the Consumers' Association says that people still make mistakes; that is evident from 13,000 legal abortions, 70,000 illegitimate births and 88,000 "shorgun" marriages reported in 1972.

Sex with Health, the Which? guide published today, is the descendant of the association's first contraceptive supplement, which sold 250,000 copies before going out of print last year.

The latest supplement gives 'Which?' type information, clearly set out, on all forms of contraception from the oral pill to the rhythm method. A chapter on the sexually transmitted diseases, which are increasing, suggests that special clinics designed to control them are failing because they do not do enough to encourage people to seek treatment.

There are about 230 special clinics, usually attached to hospitals. Only in 10 of a sample of 57 clinics and 67 women who attended a clinic in London left with a very unfavourable impression; three in 10 were favourable.

Patients who were pleasantly received would go back for necessary checks, particularly important if the spread of venereal disease was to be prevented. But some patients had been so upset that they were reluctant even to return.

Sex with Health, the Consumers' Association Carlton Hill, Hertford, £1.75 or from bookshops £2.15.

Cheaper fresh turkeys this Christmas

Food prices

Hugh Clayton

In cold stores for most of this year.

Chicken prices are holding steady. The cheapest supermarket broiler costs 25p a pound; the most expensive, at 26p to 28p, costs about the same as the cheapest frozen turkey.

Fresh fish is still suffering from the weather and landings of some varieties have been poor. But cold stores still have plenty

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HOME NEWS

'I can't face my future'

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We're sponsored by the Family Planning Association and we're raising funds to help people understand the need to limit the size of their families.

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Plan to make legal aid available for people at tribunals

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

Legal aid should be made available to people appearing before tribunals, the Lord Chancellor's Advisory Committee recommends in a report published yesterday.

The committee was asked to look into the possible extension of the legal aid system to tribunals after criticisms that many people who badly needed legal help were not getting it, particularly claimants before tribunals dealing with supplementary benefit and national insurance payments.

"The basic arguments for extending legal aid to tribunals are that many of those appearing before them are at a disadvantage in that they lack confidence and skill to make the best of their case, and because they find it hard to deal with the complex issues which can arise to a greater or lesser degree in all tribunals", the report says.

People wanting legal aid for a tribunal hearing would first have to consult a solicitor under the free legal advice scheme the committee proposes. If the solicitor feels that the client needs to be represented at the hearing, an application for legal aid would be made to the local area committee, as in other civil cases.

The committee rejects proposals made by organizations concerned with legal services for the poor that legal aid representation could be provided by non-lawyers, such as Citizens' Advice Bureaux officials, and that a national lay-representation system should be set up.

It accepts that the presence of lawyers in great numbers before tribunals might result in the proceedings becoming too formal and lasting longer, leading to greater delays. But the committee says that such disadvantages were outweighed by the benefits of being able to have representation under legal aid.

A preliminary estimate puts the cost of extending legal aid

to tribunals at £400,000 yearly when the scheme was fully operative, which would not be for several years. The Lord Chancellor is likely to announce his general acceptance of the advisory committee's proposals soon, but it is doubtful whether they will come into operation before the second half of next year.

More than fifty types of tribunal would be covered by the committee's proposals, including those dealing with immigration appeals, rent, mental health, national insurance, pensions, supplementary benefits, patients, and income tax.

In its report, the advisory committee also calls for an end to the divided ministerial responsibility for the provision of legal aid and services. The Lord Chancellor is responsible for the civil legal aid scheme, and the Home Secretary deals with the criminal side.

In our view, legal services will never be really effectively provided, or the best use made of resources in this field, until responsibility is placed in a single minister", the report says.

The advisory committee calls for a substantial raising of the income and capital limits below which people are eligible for legal aid. "The benefit of the legal aid scheme has, over many years, been steadily eroded by the pernicious effects of inflation and by the Government's failure to ensure that the level of the income limits, in real terms, is properly maintained."

Statistics published with the report show that the total cost to the legal aid scheme of civil cases was just over £15.1m for the year up to the end of March, an increase of almost a tenth over the previous year. Criminal legal aid cost a total of £6m, an increase of over 40 per cent.

Legal Aid and Advice. Twenty-fourth report of the Law Society and consumers and recommendations of the Lord Chancellor's Advisory Committee 1973-1974 (Stationery Office, 65p).



An employee of Broadland District Council delivering water to a villager at Cawston, near Norwich, yesterday. Wells in the village have dried up despite the wettest October for 35 years.

Nurse's error hastened man's death

An elderly man who had undergone a major operation died after a nurse had made a mistake with a life-support machine, an inquest at York was told yesterday.

Mr Anthony Morris, the coroner, commented: "It is one of those things that everybody connected with the use of machines in supporting patients must have nightmares about."

Mr Morris was told that William Ross, aged 78, of Lawrence Street, York, was moved to the intensive care unit at the City Hospital and died after Margaret Verity, a state enrolled nurse, wrongly connected up the respiratory machine.

Lunch, then smacking, jury told

A young woman told the High Court yesterday that she sold the story of how her bottom was smacked by a London solicitor to a newspaper for £450. She was persuaded to do so by her employer and she gave most of the money to him.

Mr Eastham asked: "If Mr Brooks told you he wished to beat your bottom, would you have gone?"

Miss Carr replied: "No, I would not. You would not have seen me for dust if he had."

Describing the boat journey,

Miss Carr said that while they

were moving upstream Colonel

Brooks allowed her to steer the

boat. After tying up they visited

a public house, where they met

a family with whom Colonel

Brooks was friendly.

She had a soft drink in the

public house and a dry Martini

on the boat. After Colonel

Brooks's friends had left they

had lunch. With it she had about

a half or two thirds of a bottle

of red wine.

Mr Eastham: "What happened towards the end of the lunch?"

Miss Carr: "When we had finished the meal he said 'Now take your clothes off; I am going to bear you'".

I looked at him in absolute amazement. There had been no mention of that before." She was so frightened that she dared not escape and took her clothes off slowly.

Miss Carr said she then laid

face downwards on a bunk. She

continued: "He then started

slapping my backside. He helped

to pour whisky on me to stop the bruising. He then contin-

ued the spanking." He struck

her in all about thirty times.

In the colonel's Rolls-Royce

after leaving the boat, Miss Carr

said Colonel Brooks passed her two notes, one saying "I am sorry to say I am not available now", the second: "Would you like to go to my flat five times a week and I will give you £100".

She said she shook him vigorously in disagreement. Afterwards she accepted two cheques from Colonel Brooks because she "felt that he had gone through it, she deserved the compensation".

She agreed that later Colonel Brooks' flat she had told him of his wife or son. Later son, Nicholas, took her off dinner.

She later told her flat in an employer, a Mr Spike whose idea, she said, it was to get in touch with The Sun People.

In cross-examination she's she wanted to help Mr Spike who owned a £400 garage. She also felt she had suffered an "injustice" at the hands of Colonel Brooks.

Earlier, Miss Dorothy Raged 64, of Lancaster Terrace, Paddington, Colonel Ross' sporting and social secret spoke of a meeting between Colonel Brooks and Miss C at the Wig and Pen Club.

Miss Rolls said: "Colonel Brooks told Miss Carr: 'If your wife doesn't come on the tomorrow you can expect to your bottom smacked.' added, "and he wasn't joking".

"What was Miss Carr's action?" Mr Roger Gray, for Mr Brooks, asked her. "He was perfectly happy and seemed very keen", Miss Carr replied.

The case was adjourned today.

Woman in 'Hell's Angels' killing freed

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Court of Appeal yesterday reversed a manslaughter conviction against Mrs Christine Dorn, aged 19, of Parkhurst Avenue, Brighton, who had been sentenced to 10 years' jail over the "Hell's Angels" killing of Clive Olive.

But it refused leave to appeal to Mrs Dorn's husband, Albert, and brother, Brian, who were given life terms for murdering the youth, whose weighted body was found in Shoreham harbour.

Lord Justice Cairns said yesterday that Mrs Dorn had been a spectator and nothing more.

The jury had acquitted her of murder, but the trial judge, had earlier directed them that they could find her guilty of manslaughter if they felt that, believing Clive Olive to be dead, she had encouraged or assisted the others in the disposal of the body.

It was clear that she had not helped in that way.

The Home Office is collecting

information on the practices of various forces, to see if and how it varies. That would be what rank of police officer authorized to withhold access.

Once the information has been studied, the intention is to put it on the agenda of the regular meetings of chief constables, to see if there is a need for greater uniformity.

A recent case that caused quiet was that of Mr Roy Milhench, who was jailed at Stafford Crown Court on September 8 after admitting a charge covering a series of firearms offences and forgery, including forging a letter purporting to be from the Prime Minister, and using it to raise £25,000 from a newspaper.

When Mr Milhench was taken to Wolverhampton prison in April, he requested to see his solicitor, who was not granted until 20 hours later.

Talks on right of arrested person to see a solicitor

With a growth of wine-drinking in Britain, you might expect a really sharp rise in the consumption of Mouton-Cadet.

Not so. For the quality of Mouton-Cadet depends on the quality of wine any one year produces in the limited Bordeaux region. If the standard is generally low—as in 1963 and 1968—there's no Mouton-Cadet for that year.

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كذا من الأصل

WEST EUROPE

Herr Brandt's proposal for special treatment of weak states seen as trial balloon for EEC summit

Roger Berthoud

Brussels, Nov. 21
Unreputable Herr Willy Brandt today tried to explain controversial proposals for special treatment of weaker members—such as Britain, Italy—while the strong ahead towards economic monetary integration.

Former West German Chancellor's ideas have come under attack from sources close to the European Commission. Pointed out that the Community could be founded only on the equality of rights and duties of all member states.

Speaking to journalists afterwards at today's twenty-anniversary celebrations International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Brandt was clearly upset by his speech in Paris, which had been interpreted as calling for the rich to sink or swim and relegate the EEC's countries to second class.

It was quite wrong, he said, that he wanted an separation. But if the went on doing nothing, always followed the ship in the convoy, one the slowest ship might not a strengthening European solidarity.

Brandt said he favoured measures to help the EEC members, and as recent precedents the to subsidise sugar purchases from Britain and Italy, an agreement to float a "dollar" loan to help with balance of payment difficulties, notably Italy and

Italy. He was unable, however, to explain how the weak would ever catch up again if the strong pressed on at a faster pace towards integration.

As the Commission sources indicated today, the need was for countries to move closer together—the prime aim of the Treaty of Rome—not farther apart.

Herr Brandt constantly referred his questioners to the text of his Paris speech. The crucial paragraph of this said: "In view of the considerable divergences between the economic situation of the various member states of the Community, the automatic equal treatment of all members as regards their rights and obligations would at present seriously compromise the cohesion of the Community rules and the customs union."

Some officials in Brussels suggested that Herr Brandt's remarks, said to have been vetted by Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Federal Chancellor, may be a trial balloon for the EEC summit meeting. The amendments voted by the committee with the support of all the Socialist and Communist members will prolong from 10 to 11 weeks the period

Woman minister a tower of strength on an issue which stirs the conscience of most Frenchmen

Swords crossed before abortion debateFrom Charles Hargrove
Paris, Nov. 21

The Government's Bill on the liberalization of abortion, tabled in Parliament last week, is already provoking widespread controversy, even before it comes up for discussion in the National Assembly on Tuesday. Advocates and opponents of the Bill are crossing swords every day in the newspapers.

It is still uncertain, but the liberals scored a notable success yesterday when the cultural and social affairs committee of the Assembly adopted it by a substantial majority, with amendments making it even more liberal than the original draft. Reversing its verdict of last week when it appointed as rapporteur a Gaullist deputy outspokenly hostile to the committee elected almost unanimously as his successor M. Henry Berger, also Gaullist but a supporter of the proposed liberalization.

The amendments voted by the committee with the support of all the Socialist and Communist members will prolong from 10 to 11 weeks the period

during which a woman can obtain an abortion for medical reasons. Written application for an abortion will no longer be required.

It also adopted a Communist proposal to provide for therapeutic abortion after the eleventh week where the pregnancy seriously endangers the mother's physical or mental health. The Government text only mentioned the health of the mother.

The committee was also influenced negatively by a broadside from the French Medical Council, which has adopted a resolutely hostile stand on abortion, once describing it as a "work of death".

It came out with a statement suggesting that if the Bill were voted, then it would be essential to recruit from volunteer doctors a special body of abortionists with a statute of its own.

One cannot ask the medical body both to save life by every means and to kill", the state-

ment said, which would deter women from resorting to it; and to ensure the maximum protection of women who decided to do so.

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County Bank

Corporate Finance

There is an increasing demand for the wide range of services provided by County Bank's Corporate Advisory Division. The Bank (assets approximately £450 million) now ranks among the largest Merchant Banks in the City, and its client list involves a growing number of major companies.

We need executives capable of working at every level of responsibility. They will probably

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Our remuneration package is competitive within the City.

Replies should be sent to:

P. W. A. Simmonds,
Director,
County Bank Limited,
75 Cornhill,
London, EC3V 3NN.

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INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANT

A major Pollution Control Group, with International Headquarters in London, needs an outstanding young Accountant to assist the Director of Finance in all aspects of the function.

The ideal candidate will be in his late twenties or early thirties, a graduate, with industrial experience, who will be willing to travel to the Continent, occasionally for extended periods. He must speak French with reasonable fluency and be willing and able to learn other languages.

Salary and conditions of service will be generous and prospects are exceptional in a large, dynamic and rapidly expanding Group.

Reply in confidence, with full details of background, career to date, and salary progression to:

J. A. Young,
Director of Finance—European Operations,
Peabody Galion Corporation,
16 St James's Street,
London, SW1A 1ER.



Director OF THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS RESEARCH UNIT

The post of Director of the SSRC Industrial Relations Research Unit at the University of Warwick has become vacant following the return of the first Director, Professor Hugh Clegg, to university work.

The Unit was established in 1970. It has a number of multi-disciplinary research projects in progress and is undertaking a continuing programme of postgraduate training.

The appointment will preferably be on a full-time basis and for up to ten years in the first instance but secondment or a part-time appointment would be considered. The salary will be at a professorial rate. Superannuation arrangements will be made either through the SSRC scheme or the FSSU.

Further particulars may be obtained from Dr. Michael James, The Secretary, Social Science Research Council (Dept. IR/T), State House, High Holborn, London WC1R 4TH.

The closing date for applications is 13th December 1974.

MULTINATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORIES

High-level research centre with 290 research workers and a research budget of £22 million seeks

EXPERIENCED PHARMACOLOGIST

to take charge of the CARDIOVASCULAR DEPARTMENT

- Qualifications required:
- PREFERABLY A DIPLOMA IN TWO SUBJECTS
- SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE
- AGE ABOUT 35

Salary, which is subject to negotiation, will be determined by the experience and qualifications of the person appointed. The successful candidate will work in a European capital.

Please apply with curriculum vitae and details of degrees, diplomas and scientific publications to: NO. E. 10,597 CONTESSA PUBLICITE, 20 AVENUE DE L'OPERA - 75040 PARIS CEDEX 01.

West Sussex County Council

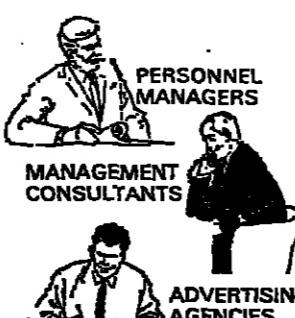
County Secretary

This post becomes vacant on 1st April, 1975 due to the appointment of the present holder as Chief Executive.

Applicants should be solicitors with considerable management experience in a large local authority.

Salary £10,173 to £10,993.

Details with application forms from County Secretary, County Hall, Chichester, Sussex PO19 1FO, returnable by 8th December. Telephone enquiries to Mrs. F. E. Gallagher (Chichester 85100).



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publishing the
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CITY OF LIVERPOOL
City Solicitor's Department

SENIOR ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

£2,139-£2,694 (P.O.5)

The successful applicant will be a Solicitor who wishes to develop his legal training and expertise into the broader management and administrative functions in one of the largest City Authorities in the country. The post ranks immediately below that of Assistant Solicitor and Secretary and is the Senior of four Assistant Solicitors.

The City Council operates a 36½ hour five day week (with every fourth Friday afternoon off); furniture removal expenses, storage allowance and lodging allowance payable in appropriate cases; cost of living payments—£167 per annum. Commencing salary determinable at interview.

Application forms, returnable by 13th December, together with further details, may be obtained from The Director of Personnel and Management Services, P.O. Box 68, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool L69 2DL.



POWER PRODUCTS DIVISION HONDA (UK) LTD

Southern Area Field Managers

The Power Products Division of Honda (U.K.) Ltd. is engaged in the marketing of stand-by generators, 2 wheel tractors and attachments, water pumps and outboard engines, through a network of officially appointed dealers.

Applications are invited for the vacancies of Southern Area Field Managers from those having experience in the manufacturing-dealer liaison fields or from younger persons who consider that they can be trained up to meet the company's highly efficient requirements.

The appointments carry attractive salaries commensurate with the importance of the positions plus a company car, expenses and pension scheme. They also offer excellent opportunities to join a team that enjoys a high degree of inter-company staff relationships.

Write in first instance giving full details to the company's recruitment office at the address below.

HONDA

C & B Advertising Recruitment Department,
Coppell House, St. Ives Road,
Maidenhead, Berks.

idea INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Assistant Education Officer Development & Equipment

£7,993-£9,493

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Education Officer responsible for sites, buildings, furniture and equipment, including the Education Library and Media Resources Centre. The work requires the ability to interpret a wide range of professional needs; to manage a staff of about 300; and to represent the Education Officer at public meetings and discussions sometimes outside the direct area of responsibility of the post.

Consultation with teachers, architects, planning officers and voluntary educational bodies is involved in planning new buildings, which range in size from polytechnics to nursery classes, and in determining the most effective uses for the existing 1,200 buildings.

The salary is at present £7,993 to £8,680 with opportunity for further progress to £9,493. Applications may be given with some removal expenses. Closing date: 13 December 1974.

Those with experience of relevance and appropriate responsibility, not necessarily in local government, should write for further information to the Education Officer (EO) [Estab 2a/1], The County Hall, London, SE1 7PB.

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY SECRETARY AND
SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT

Divisional Prosecuting Solicitor

£5,412-£5,867

A solicitor with considerable experience of advocacy and who has been admitted at least five years, is required to operate as a Divisional Solicitor with special responsibility for advising the Chief Superintendent in charge of a division. The establishment of the office is respect to solicitors is:

7 Divisional Solicitors—£5,412-£5,767

5 Assistant Solicitors—£3,670-£4,148

Starting salary according to age and qualifications. Threshold payment of £167 additional.

The post is superannuable and facilities exist for mortgage advances, car purchase loans and a disturbance allowance scheme.

Application form from the County Secretary, County Hall, Maidstone. Please Maidstone 54321 Ext. 394. Ref. 1/05 1/83. Closing date 6 December.

مكتب الأصل

LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

following the previously published advertisement regarding vacancies in the

Public Social Security Institution

IN THE LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

The Embassy of the Libyan Arab Republic would like to advise that applicants

will be interviewed at the

EMBASSY OF THE LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

58, Princes Gate, London, S.W.7

during the FIRST WEEK OF DECEMBER, and not during the second week of November as previously stated.

LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

UNIVERSITY OF BENGHAZI

TECHNICIANS

SENIOR TECHNICIAN AND TECHNICIANS are required for electrical, mechanical and civil engineering departments in the Faculty of Engineering.

Experience and initiative are essential. Salary according to experience and qualifications.

CONDITIONS:—Good housing allowance, free medical treatment, generous leave, gratuity of 1 month's salary for each year of service, pleasant Mediterranean climate.

APPLICATIONS must be sent to the Cultural Counsellor, Embassy of the Libyan Arab Republic, 58 Princes Gate, London S.W.7, before 1st of December 1974. Interviews will be held in December.

Director of Technical Services

Salary £8,085 to £8,715 per annum
plus £261 per annum London Weighting and Threshold Payment, currently £229 per annum.

Applications are invited for this post which has been created to lead a new department for Technical Services, formed as part of a reorganisation of the Council's Committee and Departmental Structure by the bringing together of the functions of the present Departments of Architecture/Planning and Engineering (including property maintenance).

The person appointed will be appropriately qualified, will have experience in a managerial capacity and will be an administrator with technical knowledge able to exercise authority in such a manner as to achieve the required result without inhibiting the initiative of the specialist officers below him in developing and maintaining their particular service. He will be a member of the Chief Executive's Management Team.

Conditions of Service will be those of the J.C.C. for Chief Officers of Local Authorities.

Application form and further details obtainable from the Establishment Officer, Municipal Offices, Twickenham, Middlesex, TW1 3AA (01-892 4466, Ext. 1261, returnable by 16th December, 1974).

London Borough of RICHMOND UPON THAMES

DEVON AND CORNWALL POLICE AUTHORITY PROSECUTING SOLICITORS DEPARTMENT

(A) SENIOR PROSECUTING SOLICITOR (Salary range £5,139-£5,867)

(B) ASSISTANT PROSECUTING SOLICITOR (Salary range £3,690-£4,148)

(C) LAW CLERK (Salary range £2,558-£3,201)

Applications are invited for these posts in the office of the Prosecuting Solicitor in Exeter.

Applicants for post (A) should be competent advocates with extensive knowledge and experience of criminal law. Experience is desirable for post (B). Applications will be invited from female applicants if sufficient suitable women interested in advocacy. Applicants for post (C) should have had experience of criminal law and procedure in Magistrates Courts and Crown Courts.

Car allowance will be paid where appropriate and there are schemes for assisting with car purchase, removal and lodging expenses.

All posts are supernumerary.

Applications should be sent to N. B. Jennings, Prosecuting Solicitor, Bradninch Hall, Castle Street, Exeter soon as possible and not later than 2nd December 1974.

Boys Preparatory School Lathallan School, Montrose

HEADMASTER

The directors of Lathallan School for Boys invite applications for the post of Headmaster which will become vacant in September, 1975, the retirement of Mr Raymond Burton.

The post offers good prospects for a man ideally in the age bracket 37-45 years.

Enquiries should be addressed to the Chairman, The Viscount of Arbutnott, at Arbutnott Hall, Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire, AB3 1PA.

Closing date by which applications are to be made is 6th December.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

GRADE P.O.2(a)/(b) £4,722-£5,694

required in the office of the Chief Executive and Clerk. He will work as a member of a team in providing a wider range of legal administrative advice for a group of Committees. This will involve attendance at Committee meetings and advocacy in the courts and at local inquiries.

Initiative, energy and a high sense of responsibility are essential qualifications.

This is a post offering the ideal opportunity to a person looking for a varied and valuable experience and at the same time live in an area of great natural beauty containing the ancient City of York, the spa towns of Harrogate and Scarborough, two National Parks—the Yorkshire Dales and the North York Moors—and a superb stretch of coast.

Application forms may be obtained from—

The Chief Executive and Clerk of the County Council, North Yorkshire County Council, County Hall, Northallerton, Yorkshire DL7 8AD, to whom they should be returned by 6th December, 1974.

SECRETARY-GENERAL

THE ROYAL YACHTING ASSOCIATION

Applications are invited from persons within the ages of 30 to 45 for the above post which will be filled as soon as possible.

Preference will be given to an applicant with yachting and administration background. Further information regarding this post will be included with the application form.

Starting salary will be £6,000 per annum and in addition there will be a pension scheme.

For an application form (closing date 24th December, 1974) apply in writing to—

Secretary-General,
Royal Yachting Association,
Victoria Way,
Woking, Surrey GU21 1EO.

CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE CANTERBURY

POST OF PRINCIPAL

The Governors invite applications from suitably qualified men & women graduates for the post of Principal of this Church of England school of education.

Applicants must be communicant members of the Church of England. The vacancy arises on the retirement of the present Principal, the Rev. Dr. F. Mason.

The post is graded on Payhead Group 5 £5,715-£6,092. Accommodation is provided free of rent, rates, heat, light and repairs.

VERSEAS.

Ir Nixon was afraid John Dean had bugged their vital talk

By Patrick Brogan
London, Nov 21
Former President Nixon was asked if Mr John Dean, sent to the President, might have made a secret recording of "cancer on the Presidency" conversation of Oct 21, 1973.

It emerged from this morning's session of the Watergate trial, which was due to playing tapes of discussions by Mr Nixon and his assistants about ways to win away that most damning evidence.

Just wonder if the son-of-a-had a recorder on him," Nixon said on April 25, when Dean was already describing conversation to the prosecution. "I didn't notice any but I wasn't looking."

H. R. Haldeman, one of accused of obstruction of justice in the present trial, had told Mr Nixon: "It's just inconceivable that the would try that because . . . Nixon: "He was really in, in fact, to warn me off."

Haldeman: "He had no right that you were going to anything like this. I was probably surprised enormously by even raising point."

It was a reference to Mr Nixon's blithe discussions of bush money (up to \$1m) granting clemency to the final Watergate defendants.

Later that day Mr Nixon

called Mr Haldeman and again raised the question of Mr Dean's bugging the President. He asked: "Is there any way that ever surreptitiously or discreetly or otherwise, I mean, that you could determine whether this matter of whether Dean might have walked in there with a recorder on him?"

Mr Haldeman said: "No, I don't think there is any way."

Mr Nixon: "Well we've gotta mean, it's, it's (unintelligible), but the point is that's, ah, a real bomb isn't it? . . . Put that on the desk with Henry Petersen and says, 'I gotta recording of the President of the United States and here's what he said'."

Mr Nixon continued: "One thing about those things, you think that you know when you mean, with a fellow like Dean, you're sort of see that wouldn't ya? Where do you carry them, your hip pocket or your breast pocket?"

Mr Haldeman: "Oh, under your arm, you know, where they carry a pistol holster or some thing."

Mr Haldeman reassured the President that it was most unlikely Mr Dean had carried a recorder on him that he would rely on his memory, and that it would then be a question of his word against the President's.

Mr Nixon went on: "And the point is that, ah, now if he's going to have this pissing contest . . . All right, bring it out and fight it out . . ."

Ir Karamanlis forms new Greek Government

By Our Correspondent
Athens, Nov 21

The first Greek parliamentary government in seven years was led in Athens today under Constantine Karamanlis, the New Democracy Party 220 seats out of 300 in last day's election.

The majority of new ministers under-secretaries assumed ministerial posts for the first time. Three key ministries—foreign affairs, education, and interior—were entrusted to parliamentary experts.

Government spokesman said that this arrangement combined the Prime Minister's desire to the party faithful, his hope that vital issues of foreign affairs and education would stay above party politics. The new Government was born in at midday in the presence of General Phaidon Vassilakis, the President of the Republic. The oath was administered by Archbishop Seraphim, Orthodox Primate of Greece.

The new Government must win a vote of confidence in Parliament assemblies on November 9.

After Mr Karamanlis had pressed the resignation of his former ministers whom he had for having "conducted first elections after the army not merely in an approachable manner but in that set an example for the world."

The Prime Minister retained key ministers from his former Cabinet, among them Dimitrios Betsios, who is a diplomat and one of the principal experts on the Cyprus issue. His Foreign Ministry reinforced by the appointment of Mr Ioannis Varvitsiotis, a highly successful deputy for us, as Foreign Undersecretary.

Other is Mr Solon Gikas, a

former Army chief of staff and

Nikolaos Martis

held after a bomb explosion

Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Nov 21

More than 20 people were killed in Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, at a post office, after a bomb exploded.

Leaders at a meeting to discuss the situation, that extremists were increasing their activities.

Zadar, at a trial of 16 separatists, one of the defendants, Josip Blasic, aged 16, student, said that he did not recognize the Yugoslav Croats as occupied and that his "mission has not yet been achieved."

16 are accused of organizing the Croatian Revolutionary Army to carry out acts of terror.

Another is Mr Solon Gikas, a

former Army chief of staff and

Nikolaos Martis

Rhodesians and Zambians exchange fire

Salisbury, Nov 21—Rhodesian and Zambian units exchanged fire yesterday near Kazungula where the borders of Rhodesia, Botswana, Zambia and the Caprivi strip meet.

A government spokesman said today: "During the morning the Zambians opened fire on Rhodesia for no apparent reason with automatic weapons on three separate occasions. On the third occasion they fired a mortar bomb. Rhodesian security forces only then fired back with both automatic weapons and mortars."

Two of the Zambian mortar bombs landed in Botswana. There were no damage or injuries in Rhodesia—Agence France-Presse.

Why two wealthy Filipinos are fasting in prison

Makati, Nov 21.—The sons of the Philippines' richest man fasted for their fourth day in what they insisted was a hunger strike until death protest against their two years of imprisonment without trial.

Eugenio Lopez, aged 46, son of the banned Manila tycoon and nephew of the Lopez last Vice-President, Sergio Osmeña, aged 31, the politician who in 1969 became President Marcos in the country's last free election, have been living since Monday on salt and bicarbonate of

potassium. According to the men's wives, they read that the diet was that Mahatma Gandhi died living on during his protest fasts, and that men have been detained.

November, 1972—two men, after President Marcos declared martial law throughout the Philippines. They were held in connexions with a plot to assassinate Presi-

Makarios all-day talks in London

By A. M. Rendel

Mr Glafkos Clerides, acting President of Cyprus, had talks with Archbishop Makarios yesterday, starting with a working breakfast at his London hotel at 8 am and going on until 3 pm including a working lunch at which they were joined by Mr Christofides, the Cyprus Foreign Minister, Mr Roussos, the Greek Ambassador, Mr Krasiotis, the Cyprus Ambassador to Greece, and Mr Ashiotis, the Cyprus High Commissioner in London.

The meeting between Mr Makarios and Mr Clerides was postponed; this morning Mr Clerides and Archbishop Makarios will call on him together.

At a press conference given by Mr Clerides later yesterday it emerged that the Greek Cypriot leaders have agreed upon the procedure by which a solution of the Cyprus problem should be sought, but the final Greek Cypriot position will not be decided until these have been a meeting between Archbishop Makarios, Mr Clerides and the foreign ministers of Greece and Cyprus in Athens, about November 28 or 29.

Mr Clerides will return to Cyprus today or tomorrow. He stated yesterday that Archbishop Makarios intends to go to Athens in a few days and then immediately after the Athens meeting return to Cyprus and resume the presidency.



Mr Clerides, the acting President of Cyprus, greets Archbishop Makarios before the working breakfast which began their prolonged discussions in London yesterday.

The return of the Archbishop to the island would in that case coincide approximately with the projected visit of Dr Henry Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, to Turkey on November 30. It is understood that after this Archbishop Makarios intends to return to Athens for a further meeting which presumably would decide whether or not the Turkish position can be accepted.

Archbishop Makarios is, in any event, evidently putting up a prolonged resistance to any acceptance of a territorial

partition of Cyprus between the two communities. Mr Clerides repeated yesterday his own position, that it is impossible to get a solution for Cyprus based on the Turkish state and that the Turks will insist upon a federal system. The Greek Cypriots will have, therefore, to accept a federal solution.

In Mr Clerides' view the best solution would be a cantonal system (with several zones, not just two). Asked if Archbishop Makarios agreed, Mr Clerides said that no final decision had been taken. Mr Clerides then returned to

further talks with the Archbishop and they will have another meeting together after seeing Mr Callaghan tomorrow. What seems likely from all this is the Archbishop Makarios will capitalize his support in the island at some stage in the exchanges, and will go on negotiating to the bitter end both before and after Dr Kissinger's visit to Ankara—but he must know that some form of geographically defined federal system is inevitable, if his people are to get any settlement this winter.

More deported from the West Bank

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, Nov 21

Five more Arab leaders from the West Bank were deported to Lebanon today, bringing the total expelled so far this month to nine. Four of the five are from Ramallah and the other from Beit Sahour (Shepherds' Fields) near Bethlehem—areas which have proved most troublesome to the Israelis since Mr Yasser Arafat's speech at the United Nations.

The Army spokesman claims that the five were "members of hostile organizations inciting to violence" and says the expulsions were intended to maintain order, law and security and enable normal life to be maintained in the West Bank.

As with the four deported earlier this month, all are Jordanian citizens but were sent over the Lebanese border. It is assumed this is because King Hussein no longer accepts responsibility for the West Bank since the Arab leaders' decision at Rabat to transfer this to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Two of the others are also teachers. Mr Mahmoud Kadri, of Ramallah high school which was one of the first to be involved in clashes with the Israeli police last week, and Mr Gartas Abu Ita, who lives in Beit Sahour but was a teacher in Jericho.

Mr Abu Ita is accused of organizing school strikes and demonstrations there and of signing a petition against Israel's rule. Mr Kadri is described in a Government statement as one of the chief organizers of the Ramallah school disturbances.

The remaining deportees are Dr Alfred Toubassi, a dentist, and Ramallah councillor, stated to be a leader of the clandestine

Palestine National Front in the West Bank and to have incited the disruption of public order; and Mr Abdul Razak Abdallah Ouda, a building contractor and alleged PNF member, accused of inciting yesterday's commercial strike and stopping his own business.

The Army spokesman claims that the five were "members of hostile organizations inciting to violence" and says the expulsions were intended to maintain order, law and security and enable normal life to be maintained in the West Bank.

There was renewed tension in Ramallah today. Mr Karim Khafaf, the man who has held meetings throughout yesterday with his councillors and business leaders, was not available for comment.

There was particular anger over the expulsion of Dr Hanna Nasir. Students at Bir Zeit college maintain that neither Dr Nasir nor other teachers had any connection with the recent demonstrations at Bir Zeit. I watched Monday's march from the college by 200 students and it is true that none of the teaching staff took part or was in the college.



Pipes from Hostalen like this one are used throughout the world for many purposes

Hoechst helps to build Britain's biggest gasholder

Over two miles long, pipes like this one are helping to build some of the world's largest gasholders. 6,000,000 cubic feet of north sea gas will eventually be stored underneath Yorkshire—enough to supply all of Britain's needs for 48 hours.

How seawater makes a hole in the ground

Deep under Yorkshire, there's a thick layer of rock salt: 1½ miles out to sea, a long pipe collects thousands of gallons of seawater and carries it inland.

This is then pumped under very high pressure down to the salt layer, which it dissolves, leaving up to six artificial caverns.

The concentrated brine is pumped back far out to sea, and the whole process is repeated.

To withstand the highly corrosive salt water, British Gas chose Hostalen piping for the inlet and outlet.

A Hostalen grade for every purpose

Hostalen high density polyethylene pipes are being used with great success throughout the world:

They've been used for cable conduits and water supplies, sewage linings and irrigation. In fact, Hoechst make a grade of Hostalen for almost any purpose.

We admit though, using Hostalen to build a gasholder was a new one on us.

But we don't give up on problems just because they're new.

Experts from many fields concentrate on one problem

Products like Hostalen are the result of experts from many areas of science pooling their knowledge and experience: plastics technologists, polymer scientists, physicists, chemical engineers, welding technicians. The unified approach that Hoechst uses to solve problems means that progress takes place quickly and that the spin-off from new ideas is thoroughly exploited.

Hoechst in Britain

Hoechst UK Ltd., represents Hoechst in this country. Already, over 8,000 people work for us. They're making Hoechst an increasingly important factor in the UK economy. In commerce, production or research, and simply by helping people to make better use of their resources, Hoechst UK is contributing to British industry, economy and society.

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Hoechst

Hoechst keeps thinking ahead

OVERSEAS

Multi-racial talks planned for SW Africa

From Michael Knipe
Cape Town, Nov 21

South Africa's ruling National Party has taken steps to organize an interracial convention in South-West Africa to resolve the territory's future. In the republic, itself, however, the Government has banned black political leaders from attending the annual congress of the opposition Progressive Party.

These paradoxical developments occurred as Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, told supporters that his Government was as yet undecided on whether it would seek to stay in or leave the United Nations.

The decision to organize a constitutional conference involving all race groups in South-West Africa was taken yesterday by the territory's legislative assembly, all the members of which are white and Nationalists. The public gallery in Windhoek was packed with black and white spectators when the assembly took what are regarded as historic steps to settle the political future.

The resolution adopted by the assembly declares that the territory need not be tied to any existing political system in the search for a constitutional solution, opening the way, it would seem, for the abandonment of apartheid. The leader of the assembly, Mr Dirk Mudge, invited "the black and brown communities" to join the whites in a search for consensus. "We do not want a repetition of what happened in Angola and Mozambique," he said. In the past, whites had perhaps made the mistake of trying to find a solution of their own, he said. Much of what they had tried to do was seen—often wrongly—as a threat to other population groups.

Mr Mudge said it was up to the other race groups to choose their representatives by whatever means they chose.

There has been no indication whether black political groups will be prepared to participate in the proposed convention.

The promise of inter-racial dialogue, held out by Mr Mudge, was in sharp contrast to the actions of Mr Kruger, the republic's Minister of Justice, who refused permission for several prominent black politicians to attend the Progressive Party congress in Bloemfontein this weekend. He also refused permission for them to be accommodated at the city's five-star President Hotel.

The ban was imposed, he said today, because it was not Government policy to allow blacks "to get involved in white politics". Black leaders attended and addressed the Progressive Party congress last year, but the Government made no secret of its irritation.

The Progressive Party has condemned the Government's action which, it says, is contrary to the "bland assurance" given by Government spokesmen abroad that discrimination is being eradicated.



President Ford battles with chop sticks in Kyoto yesterday watched critically by a geisha.

Marriage of Lady Carolyn is annulled

From Peter Strafford
New York, Nov 21

A New York court today ruled in favour of Mr Edgar Bronfman, the American millionaire, in his suit for the annulment of his marriage to Lady Carolyn Townsend. Judge Jacob Grumet ruled that the testimony given to the court by Lady Carolyn was "not credible and unworthy of belief".

"The court is of the opinion," he said, "that the marriage between plaintiff and defendant was never legally consummated." He added that he had found Mr Bronfman's evidence credible, and that it had been corroborated by the testimony of other witnesses.

Mr Bronfman's case was that Lady Carolyn had fraudulently induced him to marry her, and that once they had been married she had refused to have sexual relations with him. Lady Carolyn countered by saying that they had had sexual relations, and denying allegations that she had had an outside affair at the time.

Today's ruling annuls the marriage, and also includes the terms of a settlement made between Mr Bronfman and Lady Carolyn last week.

Under the settlement she will receive \$40,000 (£18,000) a year from him for the next 11 years, starting next January 1. But she will return \$1m (over £400,000) that he gave her.

Swap of posts in Canberra

Canberra, Nov 21.—Mr Frank Crean, the Australian Treasurer, has been replaced by Dr Jim Cairns, the Deputy Prime Minister; it was announced yesterday. In a straight exchange of portfolios, Mr Crean will become Minister for Overseas Trade.

Why Peking is touchy about Vladivostok

From David Bonavia
Peking, Nov 21

Just how offended are the Chinese leaders by the choice of Vladivostok as the place near which this week's summit meeting between President Ford and Mr Brezhnev will take place?

Soviet reference works depict Vladivostok as a city with a population of about 500,000, as having simply come into existence in 1860. They generally avoid mentioning the fact that its site had been known in Chinese as Hai Shen Wei, and is still so referred to on modern Chinese maps (alongside an awful Chinese transliteration of the Russian name: Fuladiwosotok).

Located a mere 40 miles from the Chinese frontier, the city is the Soviet Union's main naval base in the Far East, and the terminal point of the trans-Siberian railway. It is usually tightly closed to foreigners.

American diplomats stoutly defend President Ford's agreement to meet the Soviet communists' party leader in a place which so cogently symbolizes China's historical grievances against Russia. They say there is no reason for China to take offence. But a usually reliable official source on the Chinese side has indicated clearly that Peking is less than pleased.

The Chinese position is that Tsarist Russia "forcibly incorporated" the areas east of the Ussuri river into its own domains by the Treaty of Peking signed in 1860.

By this treaty alone, China claims, she lost some 250,000 square miles of territory, although Chinese settlement in the area north of the Amur river, ceded to Russia two years earlier and taking in nearly 400,000 square miles,

The two cessions taken together add up to one of the biggest and most bloodless territorial coups in history. But from China's point of view the Treaty of Peking has had very serious political consequence: it gives Russia direct access to Korea, to Japan and to the Pacific as a whole.

The Chinese nowadays make no claim to Vladivostok or any of the territories on the left bank of the Amur and the Ussuri rivers.

They are prepared to accept the results of the "unequal treaties" and indeed they have little choice in the matter. But they want local disputes about the river frontiers to be sorted out in accordance with their conception of the treaties, which is at variance with the Russian interpretation.

The President is due to arrive in Vladivostok at 2 pm local time on Saturday (2 am GMT) and his talks with the Soviet party leader will begin on Saturday afternoon.

For diplomatic reasons they will have to return from the South Korean capital to Tokyo to pick up a Russian pilot and crew for the flight to the Soviet port.

He is to stay in a modern guest house five minutes' walk from the building where the meetings will be held.

The summit talks will continue on Sunday morning after a working dinner on Saturday afternoon.

Meanwhile, Mr Brezhnev and his party ran into trouble during their eastward journey from Moscow today. They were forced to land in Khabarovsk because of bad weather.

Mr Walter Stoessel, the American Ambassador in Moscow, experienced even more trouble.

He was due to leave yesterday for Tokyo on a Japan Airlines commercial flight which was cancelled because of a strike.

He then changed to a Soviet Aeroflot flight which apparently had mechanical trouble and put down in Leningrad.

The Ambassador spent the night at Leningrad airport, arrived back in Moscow this afternoon, and took off this evening on another flight to Tokyo.

He will await the President's return from Seoul and then proceed with Mr Ford to Vladivostok.

Mr Ford's round-about route to the summit

From Edmund Stevens
Moscow, Nov 21

President Ford and his party will be unable to fly directly from Seoul to Vladivostok for the summit meeting with Mr Brezhnev starting on Saturday.

For diplomatic reasons they will have to return from the South Korean capital to Tokyo to pick up a Russian pilot and crew for the flight to the Soviet port.

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London plea by wife freed from Russia

By Philip Howard

A Jewish woman dissident released from a Soviet labour camp before serving her full sentence arrived in London yesterday to start a campaign for the release of others.

Mrs Silva Zalmanson, who is now 30, and 15 men were arrested in the summer of 1970 for planning to take an aircraft to leave the Soviet Union without permission. They went ahead with their plan even though they knew they were being followed, with either prison or death as their likely fate.

Mrs Zalmanson's husband and one other man were given death sentences, since commuted to 15 years' imprisonment. The rest received long terms—Silva 10 years and "strict regime" in Poma labour camp, in Moravia. As a result of pressure from abroad, she was released in August and came to London to thank those who campaigned, and to urge them to carry on campaigning for the countless thousands still in detention.

Ingrid Bergman, who started the campaign for Mrs Zalmanson, gave her a necklace engraved with the names of her husband and brothers still incarcerated.

New Bermuda move in case of shot governor

By Clive Borrell

Murder squad detectives have flown to Bermuda to continue their investigation into the assassination of Sir Richard Sharples, the Governor of the island, who was shot dead in March last year while strolling in the gardens of Government House in Hamilton.

Detective Chief Superintendent William Wright left London late on Wednesday to interview a number of men, some believed to be connected with the Black Power movement.

The detectives will also take a close look at other new evidence which has come to light since their last visit in connection with the murder, again by shooting, of Mr George Duckett, Bermuda's former police chief.

SPORT

Cricket

The quickest way from Perth to Brisbane is via Singapore

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Brisbane, Nov 21

The picture here is still confused. A pilots' strike has prevented any cricketers, or cricket writers for that matter, from flying to Brisbane today. The weather remains unsettled enough to deny MCC any worthwhile practice, and at the Woolloongabba Alderman Clem Jones, the Lord Mayor, seems to have changed his mind about the pitch to be used for MCC's match against Queensland tomorrow.

If the pilots continue their strike into the weekend, as they are threatening to do, the question will arise of how to get to the Test match team here for the Test match starting on Friday.

To come to Perth by railway would take four to five days and Rodney Marsh, Dennis Lillee and the two Edwards, who live there, are almost certain to be wanted.

Western Australia's Alderman Clem Jones, acting groundsmen, has been doing his best to prepare a pitch for tomorrow and another for tomorrow week.

"The finest thing to happen to Brisbane since 'canned beer', was my taxi driver summed up his city's mayor another week for me. I do wish, though, that Alderman Jones' idea of a good pitch were not quite so grassy. For tomorrow's match his first intention has been to use the pitch on which Queensland played Western Australia recently.

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مكتبة الأصل

ORT

Perth
OreBritish Isles
in
summer
it

frey Green

Correspondent

British Isles arrived
a series of wins three weeks
international matches. As
the perversity and
of the game the
handed for them in Euro-
ampionship matches last
night.

were held in a goalless
for a dissatisfaction 85,000
at Wembley, Scotland,
by 92,000 people, were
out at Southampton
1-1 with Turkey in
Ivens, the Queen's Park
winger, scoring the
to add to the three goals
claimed against the Soviet
Dublin. Only Wales left
one successful 50 victories
over Luxembourg, the
of the international

till the new year of 1976
know the quarter-final
from eight European
But at this moment it is
encouraging to those
in the England, the
the Republic of Ireland
well with their limited
lead their sectors, even
they have each played more
than their immediate rivals.
difference may well prove
arbitrarily in some of these
Wales or once again
left with their half of
against two, figures that
give them the edge over
Hungary. But all this
is too far ahead.

had three months in
swallow their disappointment
sign to face Cyprus at the
of the Mediterranean in
Before the end of April
will be completed at
successfully. I would
give Don Revie's team a
possible total of seven
four games. That
leave two concluding and
fixtures to negotiate in
Spain and Portugal next
That is where the de-
will lie.

had got bogged down sud-
in a Wednesday night against
cleverly massed and
in which a combination
offside tactics, obstruction
cynical late tackle played
role. This is what has
been expected from vis-
Wembley, who had taken a
from Poland and Italy a
ago and last month
ovakas were within a
of an hour of achieving
a aim until the substitu-
Thomas and Brooking for
ton and Dobson midway
and both achieved
rebirth.

were too many individual
against Portugal for Mr
comfort. Clarke has yet to
himself fully in as England
Thomas, who destroyed
lovakia in double quick
the end found the right
in his dribbling and
were countered on
Bell, Bruckling and
must bear the major blame
lack of quick, long-
service from midfield to
offside trap and there
generally was high cross
everybody into a
penalty area.

s bore the traditional hall-
illustration suffocating
thinking. I doubt if Di
Matthews, Finney, Mar-
ter and others would have
the same trap.

ugal salutes
log spirit
Portuguese

Nov. 21.—A surprised
today paid tribute to
England to a 0-0 draw
winners, who universally
a big defeat for Portugal.
result as a fair reward
team's stout defence, and
the goalkeeper, Damas
of the match.

was a painful shock for
since we did not expect
selection to maintain
only under the furious
and to hold on with
and great physical
said A. Seculo.

A shrewd, well-co-
and well executed tactical
and a great performance
justified the result."

Diario de Notícias. The
added: "Don Revie's
team must thank the
players allowed them
the English attacked
had more chances. We
say that a team plays as
other team lets it play.
in fact was what hap-

lo said: "We cannot
Portuguese team for
ayed on the defensive
on the attack, since in
on ball at high level this
team does."—Reuter.

Connors shows his speed
and hitting power

Nov. 21.—South Africa
a confident chal-
United States champi-
World Cup golf tourna-
the Japanese pair have
in practice here as
players beat South
Colo scored a two-
in yesterday's mat-
tional amateur and said
that he had a joier best of
the United States,
ther South African pair
d place. This year the
ates are fielding Lee
who had a joier best of
the amateurs, and the
champion Hale Irwin,
in a workmanlike par-

Ki and Masashi Ozaki,
equaled Trevino's

Shilton follows Banks to Stoke for a record £300,000 fee

By a Staff Reporter

Peter Shilton signed for Stoke
City yesterday at a fee of £300,000,
a British record for a goalkeeper.
Shilton left Liverpool City after
a battle with the Midland club
which has lasted all the season.
For the most part he has been
kept in the reserves, adamant that
he wanted a transfer, and his de-
termination almost certainly cost
his place as England's No 1
goalkeeper.

Shilton, non-committal about his
future, is a man when he was
at Wembley. When he was
rescued to Liverpool, Ray
Clemence for the England in-
ternational, travelled the short dis-
tance from his home to Northamp-
ton yesterday to complete the sign-
ing with the Stoke manager, Tony Waddington. Shilton
should make his first appear-
ance for his new club Wolver-
hampton tomorrow and ironically
will make his first appearance
at the Victoria ground against Leices-
ter on November 30.

Leicester were involved in another
transfer yesterday when they
signed John Toschack, a 25-year-old
international, for £100,000. John
Toschack, having played only for
John Smith, to Swansea on Wed-
nesday, signed for Leicester, and
will make his first appearance
for the club in the League on
Wednesday. The 25-year-old
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nesday, signed for Leicester, and
will make his first appearance
for the club in the League on
Wednesday.

Jimmy Bloomfield, the Leicester
manager, who was to have been
one of Don Revie's assessors at
Wembley, changed his plans and
travelled with the club secretary,
John Smith, to Swansea on Wed-
nesday, signed for Leicester, and
will make his first appearance
for the club in the League on
Wednesday.

Toschack's move to a smaller club
is understandable. But Shilton's
move to Stoke seems less so at
first sight. For some time he had
evidently had a desire to join a
big club. However, though Stoke
are not considered one of the big clubs,
they have shown themselves to
be an ambitious one in the costly
purchases they have made over
the last year or so and they are
currently enjoying a successful
start.

Shilton follows in the footsteps
of Gordon Banks, who left Leices-
ter to Stoke in April 1967. No
doubt he will have a long run in
the England team as a Stoke
player.

This latest signing brings the
money paid out by Mr Waddington
to £10,000 in 11 months. Last Jan-
uary he paid £240,000 for Alan
Webster, now Cheltenham, and
during the summer bought the
United forward Geoff Salmon
for £170,000. Stoke are
expected to sell players in an effort
to recoup at least some of the out-
lay. Even so, Stoke will prob-
ably resort to some sort of hire-
purchase deal to get a fee
which is just £50,000 above the
British record for any player—the
£350,000 paid by Everton to Bir-
mingham City for Bob Latchford
last season.

Shilton is the third player to
command £300,000 or over. Martin

Staley's XV. There was not a lot for Oxford
supporters to complain about at
Iffley Road yesterday as Benet
the visitors stand-off half, helped
himself to 18 points and the
University were roundly defeated by
two goals, two penalty goals
and two tries to a penalty goal.

Stanley's XV, parading nine full
internationals, took a decent
in one crucial area—so strong a
combination that finished a point to the
good in that champagne contest
on Wednesday. If one were to take
these two games as the vital yard-
sticks, it would not be difficult
to pick Cambridge as the University
Match. But things do not always
work out so easily in the second

Tuesday in December.

In fairness to Oxford, must
be said that Stanley's, when it
came to the strength and pugnacity
of their front five, posed a
heavy conditions, an even stiffer
examination than the Steele-
Bogger side had done. Supported
by Burton's genial but effective
operations at tight head, Pulin
had enough to strike one
against the head. The middle line, play
as it had been, had given the
forward pack a solid platform in the right and, with
their own feelings not always well
channelled, they were thus undone.

I still have to say that on this
evidence their pack has gone back-
wards since I saw them play so
well against Northampton, who
hadn't had their old force play
up to them. The forward line, play
apart from a few good moments
from Kyrie-Smith, produced min-
imum returns. They were slow and
uncordinated and too often not
fully committed in the loose
where McDonald had a pale
shadow of the outstanding No 8.
I had watched some weeks ago
Webster was given enough room at
the base of the visitor's scrum-
and defence generally was sometimes
alarmingly inadequate, as it always
looked as if Oxford needed that
lost match against the Harlequins last weekend.

Neither the half-backs had a
particular hero in Mackenzie in
particular having a less inspiring
time, and with rhythm at the fulcrum
disrupted, and the errors in
alignment that tend to occur as
a result, the backs never really
got going.

Clover's defence given a rousing
by Alastair Biggar. He had
kicked away a good ball in the
early stages but later redeemed
himself to some extent with a fine
cover tackle on Slemen that stamp-
ed him as having his first
Bennett scissoring through.

Bennett had converted this
success himself, became more and
more expansive, and there were
several occasions when the Oxford
line was saved only because the
last pass went astray. In due
course, Alastair Biggar bounded
across the half-backs again, all
imposingly and unimpeded to the
posts. Bennett converted this try
and then kicked a simple penalty
goal when Lee held on to Webster
(long since without the ball) at a
post. But Quinlan got three
potato heads with an Oxford penalty
to make the score 9-3 at half-time.

Another successful penalty shot
by Bennett, for offside at a scrum-
mage near the posts, gave Stanley's
a comfortable base for exploitation,

Rugby Union

Oxford given stiff examination

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Oxford University

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by Bennett, for offside at a scrum-
mage near the posts, gave Stanley's
a comfortable base for exploitation,



A forward pile-up at Iffley Road yesterday.

Racing

Experience could help Clear Cut to win

By Jim Snow

Northern Racing Correspondent

After getting away to an
excellent start on August 3 with
strong fields racing on good
ground, the National Hunt racing
season has taken a savage mauling
this week. Six meetings have been
cancelled, the last four days, all
though waterlogging, but to last Monday, only five had been
abandoned in more than three
months.

Southern and Midland meetings
had been the chief sufferers from
continuous, heavy rain which has
been worse and worked more
deeply into the ground than new
memories can recall. The
Devon and Exmoor course at
Tiverton today decided the fate of
the rain-threatened Hennessy meeting
tomorrow. A statement after a
tearoom inspection yesterday said:

"Water is still lying on parts of
the course Saturday's racing must
depend on the weather, but there
are no racing grounds for hope
that racing may be possible."

Prospects at Wolverhampton are
excellent, said the chairman of the
course, Commander John Ford.
"Further rain is forecast, but I'm
quite confident the course can
take it."

Strangely, the northern half of
England had nothing like
such bad publishing trouble as the
South and today's racing at
Newbury was called off as early
as Wednesday, all is well at Newcastle.
The clerk of the course, Mr
Frederick Newton, said: "I
would take a lot of rain to knock
us out. The prospects are good."
The going will need to get
up tomorrow at Tiverton Park.
Thomson Jones' brilliant
American-bred Tingle Creek will
carry 12 st 10 lb in the £7,500
Brown All-Stars Steeplechase, by far
the most valuable handicap hand-
icap over fences in the north
throughout the season.

Charles Hall's Clear Cut, left in
the Brown All-Stars Steeplechase at
the four-day acceptance stage, mis-
takes, perhaps wisely, that race and runs
today in the 12st 10lb Steeple-
chase. He has won only three
races at level weights of 12 st 4 lb
and Hall probably reflects that a
11,000 substance is better than a
17,750 shadow.

If the race this afternoon had
been a handicap Clear Cut would
be conceding plenty of weight to
the other three horses, and the
distance would have been greatly
altered.

If the race this afternoon had
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As his record since 1970 indi-
cates Clear Cut is a steeplechaser
of high class, but he has one
Achilles heel in his make-up. He
travels badly and worries much
when he is away from his own
home at Towton, Yorkshire, and
Hall decided some time ago to
run him only at meetings where
the distance was not too far.
On the last two days, he has travelled south
but ran disappointingly and was
unhappy in his overnight stay in
a foreign stable. However, the
journey to Newcastle is not long, and
he has plenty of time this morning
to get to the course and return
shortly after his race.

STATE OF GOING (official): New-
row: Heavy; Wolverhampton: Im-
mature; Hurdles, flat—Steepleschase;
gated is soft.

Britain poorly served for
class events over a mile

An indictment of British racing's
inability to provide class events
over a mile has been made by
Crawford & Gibney, sponsors of
the champion racehorse of the
year awards. The firm, in announcing
their final placings, declare:

"After this, the first year of the
awards, one conclusion in particular
is forced on one. British racing is shockingly served in the
mildest manner. It is right that
favourites-in-comparison with
French racing. There are 10
French miles races, including two
in Group one, as against Britain's
one. The race, in announcing
their final placings, declare:

"With this year's Group two
Quebec Elizabeth Stakes over a mile
abandoned, it is surprising that
three French horses had the last
of the miling category."

El Rastro comes out top from
Aces of Aces and Mount Hagen,
while France also takes the middle
distance section with Dahlia.

British wins were recorded in the
one and older miles.

There are three French seven-
furlong races including the Group
one Prix de la Foret, and only
one English race over the distance.

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cates Clear Cut is a steeplechaser
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races at level weights of 12 st 4 lb
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11

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA AND BALLET

THE GARDEN OF EDEN (C) 1911. THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, London. Tues. 7 Nov., 7.30. Boris Tschalik. Wed. 8 Nov., 7.30. John Nunn. Sat. 9 Nov., 7.30. The National Opera. Tel. 01-580 2100. £10.50.

LISZT NATIONAL OPERA (London) (C) 1911. Lances cancelled for the present. Tel. 01-580 2100. £10.50. Date of performance or after.

MS WELLS THEATRE, Romsey. Tel. 0794 7200. "The Taming of the Shrew". Thurs. 7 Nov., 7.30. £10.50.

EDIN CONTEMPORARY DANCE THEATRE, London. Tel. 01-580 2100. "Robert North". The Hero. 13 Nov., 7.30. Ballet Rambert.

CONCERTS

ELIZABETH I (C) 1911. Tonight 7.30. Royal Albert Hall. £10.50. £5.50. £3.50. £1.50. £1.00. £0.50.

WHO & THE DALEKS (TEN DAYS TO DOOMSDAY)

£10.50. £5.50. Reduced price £5.00. Sat. 22 Nov., 7.30. £10.50.

ROTHY REYNOLDS (CLIVE) (EVERY WOMAN KNOWS) (C) 1911. Tonight 7.30. £10.50.

British Premiere Production of

E MARQUIS DE KEITH (C) 1911. Tonight 7.30. £10.50.

SUMMERFOLK (Dec. 1). £10.50.

BOOKING INFORMATION

The Place: Box under E.

HADDON (550 1171). £10.50. Sat. 22 Nov., 7.30. £10.50.

"**SUPER JACK**" (C) 15.

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SHADWELL (C) 10.50.

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IAN RIX, JIMMY LOGAN

ERS COMEDIAN. — D. Te

BITTER BITTER THE TEETH — SM

is very funny! — S. Times

AT THE KIDS. — S.B.C.

AT THE KIDS. — S.B.C.

off Shaftesbury Ave. W.1.

CLERK'S — HARRY N.

RAMBELL (CORBYN)

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GRAY (PETER VAUGHAN)

BRIAN WILSON

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— D. Times

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LENT (

PARLIAMENT, November 21, 1974

Penalty for conspiracy: provisional proposal

House of Commons

MR NEWENS (Harlow, Lab) asked if the Home Secretary would introduce legislation to limit the grounds on which individuals might be brought before the courts charged with conspiracy.

MR ALEXANDER LYON, Minister of State (York, Lab)—We are aware of concern over the law of conspiracy, both the common law and the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1975. The general review by the Law Commission and we will consider any desirable changes as soon as is practicable.

MR NEWENS—The way in which the severity of penalties can be increased considerably as a result of charges being preferred on the grounds of conspiracy has been amply demonstrated in the case of Dennis Warren and Eric Tomlinson.

There is a need for tremendous urgency in dealing with this issue.

MR LYON—I am aware of the concern. In the general proposals of the Law Commission of the proposals is that the maximum penalty for conspiracy should not exceed the penalty for the substantive offence when only one offence was charged with the conspiracy. That would deal with the point he has in mind.

MR LAWSON (Bawtry, C)—There is considerable concern of a different kind throughout the country that innocent workers are being prosecuted from intimidation, violence and behaviour of the kind that occurred in the building strike of 1972-73. (Conservative cheers.)

MR LYON—In my review of the law of picking it would be inevitable that there would be some relaxation in law upon the use of violence. About that there is no disagreement.

MR LEE (Birmingham, Handsworth, Lab)—Is not the objection to the present concept of conspiracy that it has enabled the laws of evidence to be circumvented in many ways? Will they be reviewed when this legislation is produced to review the law?

MR LYON—That is a factor we have in mind. How far it would fall to be reviewed in any review of the law relating to conspiracy is a matter for decision.

SIR KEITH JOSEPH (Leeds, N.E., C)—Will Mr Lyon adopt the more robust route of the House of Commons in dispensing himself entirely from the view expressed by Mr Newens that outrage is felt by those who feel violence has been unjustifiably punished by the courts?

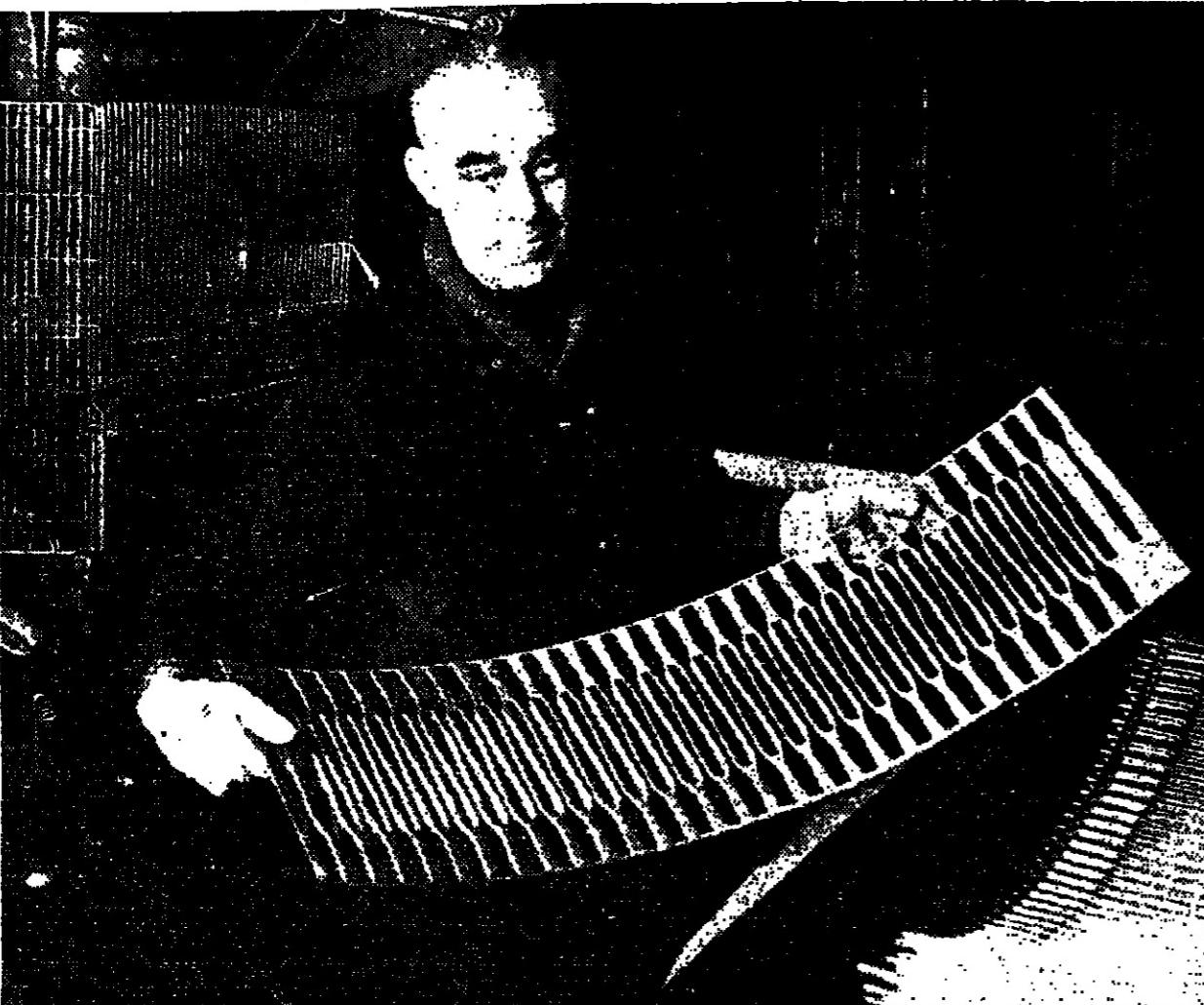
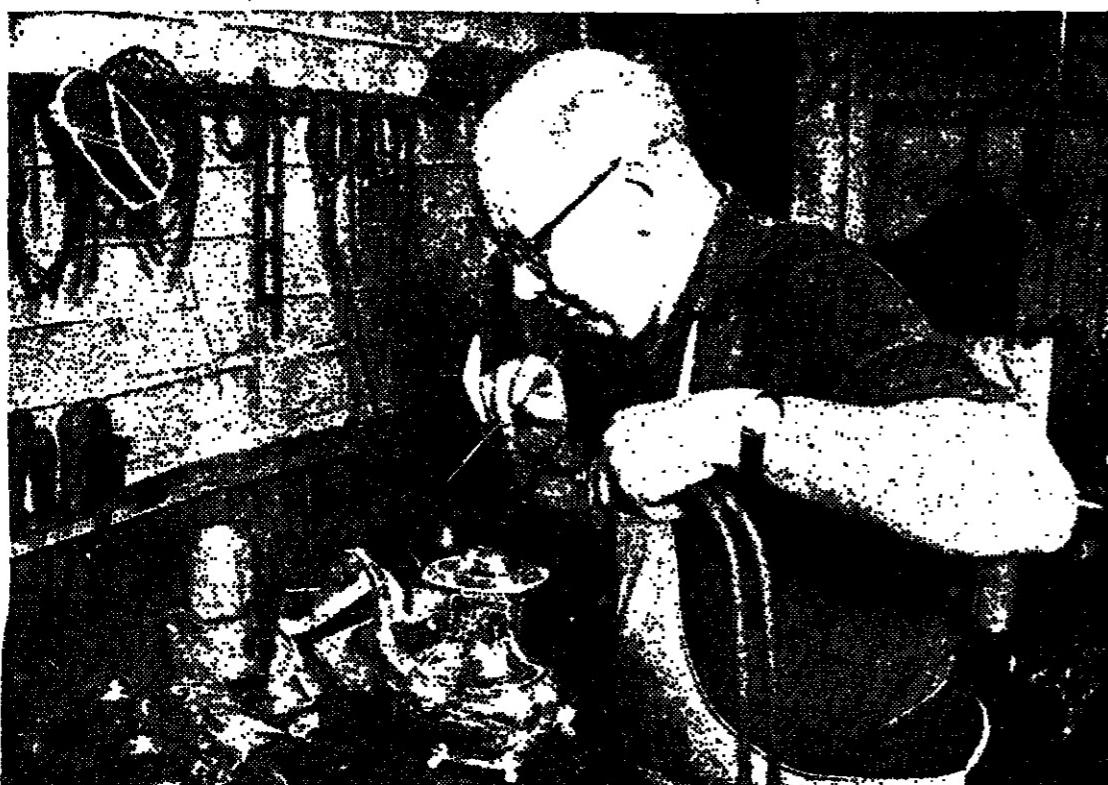
A sense of outrage is far more widely felt among the majority of people than fear of punishment and intimidation which the court found had been used in the building industrial dispute. (Conservative cheers.)

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Ruben Viner, Chairman of the Viner Group of Companies

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"Setting up our factory in France was a case in point. Midland Bank helped with finance for the project. But the complexities were tremendous. Without Midland Bank behind us, it would have been much more difficult to develop and finalise the project."



Ruben Viner - Chairman of the Viner Group of Companies

"We rely on Midland Bank"

"We are turning a traditional craft into an international light engineering industry," says Mr Viner, "we are leaders in this."

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What détente does for the quality of life in the Soviet Union

From the outside the Soviet Union looks a fairly alarming place, bristling with weapons and propagating ideas about itself and the world that bode nobody much good. From inside it does not look wholly reassuring, but it does look different. It is not a tightly controlled system run by master chess players. It is a huge and barely manageable collection of 108 nationalities stretching nearly half way around the globe. It is run by conservative and sometimes corrupt bureaucrats who spend a lot of time trying to solve problems which they themselves create. It is far more disorganized, pluralistic, improvisized and human than it looks from outside.

Most members of the small group of very hard-working men at the top are struggling to modernize the country, but even they may not always be sure that the system is ready for the implications. Their policy of détente with the West creates almost as many problems as it solves. It arouses expectations which are difficult to satisfy. It requires new priorities and new methods of decision-making which threaten powerful interests in the apparatus. It demands adjustments to western interests that go against centuries of tradition.

On the face of it the enormous power of the state should dispel all worry, but Russian history offers little reassurance to rulers, and one is often told in Moscow how new and unsure of themselves the present members of the establishment feel, and how much they lack the easy traditions of power enjoyed by, for instance, the British ruling classes (whoever they now are). The years since the revolution have been short and turbulent and the post-Stalinist system is only just coming of age. Legitimacy is still a problem, and in any case Russians are easily persuaded by past experience and their own nature that order is a precarious barge on a sea of chaos.

Is this really the case now, or has the obsession with security become merely a habit of mind or the expression of a sectional interest? A visitor cannot answer with much confidence. Double images and bent mirrors make nothing certain. At first one seems in one of those big Victorian houses where some rooms are kept mysteriously locked and certain things are never discussed but where most of the people live otherwise normal lives, working, raising families, and apparently enjoying no worse a mixture of pleasure and hardship than most other members of the human race. But people who have lived in the Soviet Union disagree. They say that everyday life is less normal than it seems, that there are deep currents of true-

ration and tension, and that everything is degraded and distorted by the miasma of untruth that pervades the system.

A visitor must make more limited judgments, and even then it is difficult to know what standards to apply. More than a quarter of Americans are said to be worried about losing their jobs. Russians have different worries and probably different joys. Comparisons are difficult between different cultures. By Asian standards, or measured against their own recent past, the Russians are well off. But it is true that the manipulation of information is a serious problem that ought to be coolly analysed by the leadership. Its implications go far beyond the fact that so many people are driven to listen to foreign broadcasts, or that foreign journalists have to struggle against spasms of total scepticism that make even the simplest observation suspect.

The better side of the coin is that higher priority is now being given to meeting the material needs of the people. This is certainly appreciated, even if it appears grow with what they feed on. Whereas in 1960 about 60 per cent of the population lived in shared flats, often with more than one family in each room, it is estimated that only about a quarter will do so by next year. About 40,000,000 new dwellings have been built since 1956, and the current five-year plan, ending next year, is supposed to produce twelve to fourteen million, depending on which statistics you read. Even this is nowhere near enough. Unless you are rich or privileged there are long waiting lists, and the national average of living space per person is about 7.7 square metres.

The private motor car is becoming a fairly common sight. Fiats built under licence are coming off the assembly line at about 660,000 a year. They cost more than three years' average wages but older people have amassed huge savings through years of shortages and younger families with working wives in good job can afford to put their minds to it. There is also a flourishing unofficial economy in which a lot of things are possible, especially if you have friends in the right places.

Basic necessities are cheap, including transport and cultural events. Rents of state flats are about 3.5 per cent of family income, unless one goes to the black market. About 63 per cent of households now have television sets, 73 per cent have radios, 57 per cent have washing machines and 43 per cent have refrigerators. What people now want is quality and service, and until they get it they pour huge sums into savings while stocks

Richard Davy

wherever need exists help is never refused.

Hospital accommodation for



lised care units strategically situated throughout Britain. But very many more must still be built.

(lower-than-normal body temperature is a frequent side-effect). Liquid food is another frequent necessity, so NSCR often helps by supplying liquidisers. Others are grateful for such everyday items as blankets and warm clothing. Many depend on NSCR for grants towards rents, rates or the mortgage.

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مكتبة من الأصل

Time the Conservatives finally laid the ghost of Selsdon man

**'In opposition
to the
false easy
certainties
of socialism,
we must
not trot
out the
false easy
certainties
of capitalism'**

when it is becoming increasingly expensive.

The Tory party's greatest asset is that it is not a class party. Its belief that politics should be looked at in a national not a class context is shared by the majority of the voters. Yet the party's national image became dangerously blurred under the last government.

Selsdon man was never the brute of popular myth. But the public expenditure cuts of 1970 and talk about lame ducks and emphasis on the business virtues conveyed a feeling that the Government was heartless and big business orientated. While the prosperity of the country depends upon the initiative and enterprise of British industry, businessmen as such have never been especially popular in Britain—quite more than trade union leaders have usually been popular. Both are regarded as bosses. If it is damaging for Labour to be regarded as the creature of the unions, it is much more damaging for the Tory party to be regarded as the creature of the City or of big business or of the South East.

Even more serious was the government's failure until much too late to deal with property speculation or "reclamation". If restraint was necessary, then people felt with justice that the property tycoons should be the first, not the last, to be restrained.

At the election, the Liberals erected a false antithesis of Labour dominated by the trade unions and the Conservatives dominated by big business. The Labour Party, under Enoch Powell, had emerged from the bowels of the trade unions, and for the time being at least the trade unions dominate Labour. But big business did not create the Tory Party and certainly does not dominate it. Indeed business often laments its lack of influence in the party, and occasionally the party has regretted its lack of influence over business.

We need to examine policy in the fields of competition and monopoly. We have all become obsessed with the advantages of size. As Angus Maude pointed out at last year's party conference: "If we want to get the consumer on our side... then it is for a Conservative

Ian Gilb
To be concluded
The author, Conservativ
for Chesham and Amershi
a member of the Si
Cabinet and Chairman o
Conservative Research D
ment. © Times Newspapers Ltd.

Stormy meeting of the ways for Labour

Richard Crossman, who joined the national executive of the Labour Party at the same time as Mr Wilson, in the left wing coup of 1952, came to believe in the late sixties that ministers should not sit on Labour's most important policy-making body. In the light of recent events his simple formula would have saved the current controversy which some, with foresight, thought was bound to occur.

His view, however, did not win the general support of his colleagues, and Mr Crossman, who also happened to believe that Mrs Castle was obsessed at retaining her seat on the executive, withdrew his own candidature.

The main argument deployed against him at the time was that his proposal would create first and second-class citizens within the Labour movement: those who could stand for the executive and those who could not. Moreover, a manifestly unjust situation could arise if an executive member had to resign because of his or her appointment as a minister, either on the occasion of an incoming new Labour administration or the promotion from the backbenches during a Labour government.

Ministers sitting on the executive inevitably leave themselves open to a clash of interests. As executive members they are custodians of party conference decisions and as ministers they are bound by the collective responsibility of a gov-

ernment. This has always been the case but the problem has never had to be resolved in the past for the simple reason that it has never been allowed to arise. Not once during the Attlee administration from 1945 to 1951 did the national executive make public any disagreements it may have had with government policy although there may have been private rumblings; during the period of the Wilson administration from 1964 to 1970 a situation was never reached where it was quite clear that ministers on the executive were being openly defiant at the actions of their ministerial colleagues when supporting executive resolutions.

An important question, therefore, has to be asked: why now? Before attempting an answer it has to be remembered that the national executive resolution which caused the conflict needs to be recalled: "That the National Executive Committee, while welcoming the Foreign Secretary's statement that Her Majesty's Government is undertaking a thorough review of the Simonstown Agreement, nevertheless deplores the Government's action in holding the recent combined naval exercise with South Africa, which is directly contrary both to party policy and to clear assurances given by the Government itself; and calls upon the Government to ensure that ministers concerned do not repeat this gross error."

The challenge to the authority of the Government is inescap-

able. And yet it was perfectly possible to frame a resolution expressing similar sentiments without inflicting the maximum amount of embarrassment upon the Government and the ministers concerned. Executive members are masters at devising a formula of words. What would have been seriously wrong with a resolution which said, in effect, that the national executive, in view of the recent controversy over the visit of the Royal Navy to South Africa, reaffirms its support for the party manifesto and decisions taken at annual conference?

The decision on collective solidarity was taken during the period when Labour was in opposition, but no changes have been made in party rules to alter significantly that resolution and it is perhaps something which should be examined when Cabinet ministers and national executive members attend their joint talks today.

Why the present confrontation has occurred, and it is a matter of constitutional importance, is open to several interpretations. The wording of the resolution which caused the conflict needs to be recalled: "That the National Executive Committee, while welcoming the Foreign Secretary's state-

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The manifesto says that arms will not be supplied to South Africa, and Labour's Programme of 1973, agreed by conference, specifically states: "The next Labour Government will withdraw from all relationships resulting from the Simonstown Agreements and all military exchanges, visits and technical arrangements will be terminated."

It would have been a warning shot across the bows of the Government and ministers would have been well aware of what could have come next if the national executive had been ignored. Instead, the executive, in its resolution proposed by left-wingers Mr Ian Mikardo, decided to fire off a torpedo instead. It is difficult not to believe that the left wing was making a calculated provocation and that it was seeking the trial of strength with the Government, which has resulted in the meeting today.

Michael Haffi

similar, though one boasted that his masseuse performed part of it with feet. We had all enjoyed though the two women complained that they had not pressed to take the extra

feet. Anne Bromley, of Southgate, E15, is in Lowestoft, Suffolk, where it was photographed.

ECONOMY ROAST
SALAD DE SAC

This gloomily apposite sign is in Lowestoft, Suffolk, where it was photographed.

Strain
A recent correspondence in Bury Free Press, published by Bury St Edmunds, about present-day dustmen and dustwomen, included two letters which the size of some of our refuse collectors today, they do a fair

good job."

The second letter said: "I am a refuse collector until I lift a dustbin, which proved too heavy for me. I have not been able to work since then, which was February 21, 1973."

An Encyclopedia of Associations appearing in America in the next few years will add nearly 1,000 new organizations to the lists, including Osteopaths Anonymous, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Mankind, The Red Suspender League, Convicts' Association for a Good Environment, the Dracu Society, the Center for Women's Own Name, and the International Grinding Association.

PH

leaders have been consistent. And their record is in happy contrast with that of Mr Wilson and the Labour leadership who, on this issue, have changed their minds (or at least their public positions) four times so far. The Tory Party still appeals to patriotic emotions by its defence of the national interest. Not for it the attitude in Canning's words of Labour's left wing: "They interests, England, rank with Spain and Peru." (Or to bring it up to date: "They interests, England, rank with Allende's Chile.") Nevertheless, the substitution of a European future for an imperial past has not been electorally rewarding.

Nor has the Tory Party adopted those right wing policies which are likely to appeal to many voters. Thus the party (including Enoch Powell) was remarkably slow to deal with immigration. When it did finally wake up to the issue, it honourably refused to exploit it. Similarly the party has been "liberal" rather than "populist" on crime and punishment.

"Toryism, or the policy of the Tories, is the proposed or practised embodiment, as the case may be, of the national character," Disraeli once wrote.

The Tory party often for honourable reasons has caused widespread resentment by ignoring this aspect of politics. Politics, above all Tory politics, are a far more profound matter than the promulgation of sweet (and often irrelevant) reason. If the Tory party was not prepared to compromise in order to represent, it should have made a far greater effort to persuade. What is risky and wrong is to leave a large body of opinion unrepresented and unrepresented thus creating a dangerous disillusionment with the political system, and on a more mundane level it causes people, however classically liberal, their views to vote Liberal as a protest. Over the past few years the Tory party has neglected both its representative function and its duty of persuasion.

The areas where the party

approving the resolution the NEC gave a dispensation to its members on this issue. It stated: "That the issue of German rearmament shall be declared to be exempt as regards individual expressions of opinion, from the implications imposed by the (agreement).

The decision on collective solidarity was taken during the period when Labour was in opposition, but no changes have been made in party rules to alter significantly that resolution and it is perhaps something which should be examined when Cabinet ministers and national executive members attend their joint talks today.

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NOT OUR FAVOURITE GUESTS

A row over the visit of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation raises difficult and important issues, some of which are the same as those that come every time there is contact with an unpopular or unrepresentative regime of the left or right. On the one hand it argued that contacts of this kind are bad because they may western values and cause them to give the regime a false claim to international acceptability which may strengthen it. On the other hand it is argued that contacts help keep open channels of communication through which influence may be brought to bear. There are very few general principles which apply to all cases. Total ostracism is seldom effective for very long. A warm embrace is just as useless and abhorrent. It is usually a question of finding the right pose to a specific situation. The case of Czechoslovakia is simple. The present government is not legitimate by any democratic standards. It was imposed by Soviet occupation and is kept in power by the same means. It does not enjoy popular support. Moreover, this is not a matter of purely external concern to the Soviet Union. Western Europe has a legitimate interest in the security of the continent. A colonial situation is not a secure situation. It creates tensions that affect the whole area. It makes arms control more difficult. It inhibits normal human contacts which are important to Europe and to inter relations between different political systems. In addition, the West must show at it stands for certain moral political values. This is not a vague obligation but a concrete necessity if the system is to maintain its credibility.

It is therefore essential to insist, and to continue insisting, at the present situation in Czechoslovakia and in varying degrees throughout eastern Europe is not acceptable as a permanent basis for European security and normal relations. It does not mean that western powers can attempt to roll back the frontiers of communism, as

was once the declared intention. This policy never worked and never will work as long as the Soviet Union is prepared to defend its empire by force of arms. Threatening postures merely tighten its hold and worsen the situation of the people. Rightly, therefore, western policy now aims at ameliorating the situation and reducing tension in the hope that the systems will gradually evolve in a direction that will earn them more support from the people and make them less dependent on Soviet tanks.

One element in this policy is the assumption that there are people within the system who are anxious to move in this direction and who have some chance of making gradual progress. This is a complex and much-debated assumption but it was at least given some encouragement in Czechoslovakia in 1968 where the reform movement came from within the party and included many former Stalinists. Those people are, however, now mostly in exile, in prison or in menial jobs. In the meantime, however, there have been changes in Poland and Hungary which, although uneven and sometimes now partly halted, point over the long-term towards a situation very different from that which prevailed in the days of cold war and isolation.

Against this background it obviously makes sense to develop contacts at all levels, with elites and with ordinary people. But there are provisos. In the case of the Czechoslovak visit it is fairly argued that their parliament is not a parliament at all. A false impression is conveyed by the fact that the host is the Inter-Parliamentary Union. It is true that many other parliaments with which visits are exchanged, including those of Hungary, Poland and the Soviet Union, are little different in this respect, but the Russian invasion makes Czechoslovakia a special case. It is also true that members of such pseudo-parliaments, having little to do in parliament itself, may have other functions which may be more important, so although the framework of their visit may be inappropriate their presence as individuals may not be.

WE NEED A LAW AGAINST PRIVATE SPIES

The decision by the House of Lords that there is no such crime as conspiracy to effect blic mischief raises two separate but equally important issues. The decision seems likely to arrest the increasing tendency of prosecutors to make metimes questionable use of laws of criminal conspiracy in a wide variety of circumstances. But it has also opened up the inability of existing criminal law to deal with cases involving the unauthorized obtaining of confidential information. The

ts were that two private detectives, the brothers Withers, falsely pretending that they had the necessary authority, obtained particulars of private bank and building society accounts, as well as information in government departments and local authorities to which they were not entitled. It appears as they were charged with conspiracy to commit crime. Not all would go as far. The House of Lords has in recent years held that English law did include the crimes of conspiracy to corrupt public morals and conspiracy to trespass, even though trespass itself is only civil wrong. The law lords have always stressed that in these decisions they were not creating new law, but interpreting the existing law. In practice and logic, the effect was to extend the law of conspiracy. But if the trend in this direction has been curtailed, the problem still remains that the present law is unclear and unsatisfactory.

If Parliament is to give effect to the Law Commission's proposals (which are not yet in their final form) it will at the same time have to ensure that any gaps which are left by narrowing the scope of conspiracy are filled, if necessary by the creation of new offences. The Withers case shows, however, that the need to plug gaps exists at the present

time as well. It can be argued that one of the reasons for the increasing use of the conspiracy laws has been the inadequacy of some areas of the existing criminal law.

In a report published last month the Law Commission provisionally suggested, although with some reservation, an offence of inducing another by deception to give information which but for the deception he would not have given. This would exactly cover the circumstances of the Withers case. In a wider context, however, the case raises questions affecting the right to privacy. The Younger Committee Report on Privacy was published in 1972. It made a number of recommendations ranging from the banning of bugging to the licensing of private detectives.

None of the recommendations has been implemented. In the two years since the report invasions of privacy have undoubtedly increased with the increase of data banks, computerization, and technologically sophisticated surveillance devices. The Withers case shows how powerless the law is to cope with such invasions, even if the facts of the case were not concerned with electronics. It is ironic that some disappointment can be felt that the much criticized conspiracy laws, on this particular occasion, were found wanting.

port of a supervising probation officer. This is an important argument for considering the question during a parole review.

What is needed to bring about changes in the system is pressure which bears on the real weaknesses, not on the imaginary ones. Yours faithfully,

JOHN HUNT,
Highway Cottage,
Aston,
Nr Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.
November 20.

Tube station lifts

From Professor G. Cozzi

Sir, In a letter published in *The Times* on November 15 Mr R. M. Robbins, Managing Director (Railways) of London Transport, points out the advantages of substituting the lifts in South Kensington station by two flights of escalators. This judgment makes me fear that in the near future the few remaining lifts in central London Underground stations will also be substituted by escalators.

I am not a resident in London, but whenever possible I spend long periods in this city for the purpose of study. I am confined to a wheelchair, and for travelling around I have to rely on either the tube or taxis. Taxis, as well as being very expensive for long distances, have obvious disadvantages for a disabled person. If lifts are removed from underground stations it is going to make travelling in London extremely difficult, for even someone like myself who is used to going up

and down Venice bridges in my wheelchair can naturally not use an escalator.

I take the liberty of writing this letter because I feel this country is more aware than others of the problems of handicapped people. But if one wants the handicapped to be integrated in society, one should try to enable them to do, at least in part, what others do, and not make it more difficult for them to get from one point to another.

Yours faithfully,

G. COZZI, Professor of Modern History,
University of Venice.
As from 26 Bedford Place, WC1.
November 17.

Marriage after divorce

From the Reverend Guy Daniel

Sir, The dismay felt by the Revd Timothy Raphael (Letters, November 16) at the General Synod's second balking at the divorce fence has led him to claim his legal right to marry divorced people in church. I am delighted to learn this. I claimed the same right when the Synod balked at the same fence the first time round. I was encouraged to do so by the results of an opinion poll among the members of our congregation. This showed that they were 96 per cent in favour of my doing so.

Yours faithfully,

GUY DANIEL,
The Vicarage,
Colnbrook,
Slough, Bucks.
November 16.

Journalistic freedom and the union closed shop

From Mr D. MacShane

Sir, I see that the BBC and ITN have now joined other editors in asking the Government to exempt journalists from closed shop provisions in proposed new legislation. It is therefore worth stating that journalists in broadcasting are resolutely opposed to censorship, news suppression or any attempt by any body or person to limit their journalistic freedom. Equally we must also be opposed to any attempt to limit our effective use of legitimate industrial sanctions, including, for example, work-to-rules, partial or total withdrawal of labour, picketing within the law, and asking the support of other unions, in order to pursue proper trade union ends—the improvement of our pay and conditions at work.

I am therefore deeply disappointed that broadcasting executives should wish to see journalists in some special category with fewer rights than every other trade unionist in the country. That wish is born of their managerial prerogative. It has nothing to do with editorial freedom.

Yours faithfully,
DENIS MACSHANE,
National Executive Council member
for broadcasting,
National Union of Journalists,
21 Sinclair Court,
Park Road,
Birmingham 13.
November 20.

From Mr K. P. Obank

Sir, In correcting a "misconception" about the *Kentish Times* diaries, Mr. R. A. P. Woods, in his letter published today (November 20), I should like to put the record right regarding my own activities on this series of newspapers.

So we could eventually have socialist papers staffed virtually exclusively by socialists, Conservative papers by Conservatives, and so on.

But is that retrograde step what journalists would want, or even the Labour Party which would certainly lose out since it has so many friends on newspapers of all types?

Yours sincerely,
WALTER STEVENS,
4 Lightwoods Hill,
Smeethwick,
Warley, West Midlands.

From Mr K. P. Obank

Sir, In correcting a "misconception" about the *Kentish Times* diaries, Mr. R. A. P. Woods, in his letter published today (November 20), I should like to put the record right regarding my own activities on this series of newspapers.

None of these things has ever happened—to the best of my recollection—to any of my readers, as editor of the *Bromley Times* for over 10 years (I am also, from more recent date, editor of the *Chislehurst Times*). I have been writing the lead before Mr Woods joined our series of newspapers.

In fact this is one aspect of the *Kentish Times* Series where I have been greatly impressed by the freedom of expression of opinion accorded to the editors of the various editions.

I understand, incidentally, that Mr Woods, whose letter dated November 15 was signed as "Assistant Editor (News) *Kentish Times Series*" has resigned from the series.

Yours faithfully,
K. MURRILL,
Editor, *Bromley Times* and *Chislehurst Times*,
38 High Street,
Bromley, Kent.
November 20.

From Mr S. H. Pierce

Sir, Your first leader ("The closed shop for journalists" (November 18)) carries two statements which, from my own personal experience, proves that *The Times* is a far more eloquent proponent of the sanctity of the principle of freedom of expression than determined practitioners of the principles you expound.

Readers should not be misled by Mr Raymond Swinler's denial (November 19) of charges that his union seeks to achieve a control over the whole of the media. "Nothing", he says, "is further from the truth". But the elusive truth is that this year's annual conference of the NUJ instructed the executive to "launch an immediate campaign for 100 per cent union shop covering all journalistic jobs. Any work performed by non-union members to be blacked and the full backing of the print unions to be sought for any such blacking."

Yours faithfully,
K. P. OBANK,
The Observer,
160 Queen Victoria Street, EC4.
November 20.

From Mr Martin Huckeby

Sir, The allegations levelled at the National Union of Journalists as a supposed threat to press freedom really sound quite ridiculous to those who know that organization. Many quite eminent men have portrayed the NUJ as a powerful group bent on subverting the press—as an active and enthusiastic member of the NUJ, I regret to inform them that it is a disunited and all too often totally ineffective trade union.

Some of your correspondents have suggested a doomsday future in which even the letters column of *The Times* would disappear because the NUJ wished to put over its own propaganda. But what is this propaganda supposed to be? The NUJ has no plans for turning Britain into a communist state, or any other sort of state. It represents the vast majority of British journalists and these are men and women of widely differing views. Contrary to the assertions cast on the integrity of British journalists by certain editors, they are certainly not a group of wild men eager to thrust strange

principles into the public domain.

Yours sincerely,
S. H. PIERCE,
10 Roman Road,
Royton,
Oldham, Lancashire.

doctrines down the throats of the British people.

The NUJ has plenty of faults as a union, but it is hardly a serious threat to press freedom.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN HUCKEBY,
3 Langford Green,
Champion Hill, SE5.
November 20.

From Mr K. Murrill

Sir, As a "district editor (so-called)" on the *Kentish Times* Series—to use the words of Mr R. A. P. Woods in his letter published today (November 20), I should like to put the record right regarding my own activities on this series of newspapers.

Mr Woods does not refer to me by name, but I am one of the district editors whose leaders, he says, have been sent back to be altered or rewritten, and sometimes even rejected.

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Law Report November 21 1974

Court of Appeal

'More or less' in time charterparties

Alma Shipping Corporation of Monrovia v Mantovani

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Orr and Lord Justice Browne

[Judgments delivered November 20]

Where a charterparty "for a period of 6 months" time charter 20 days more or less in charterers' option" from the time of delivery of the vessel expressly defined the margin of tolerance as "20 days more or less" there was no room for any further implied margin of tolerance.

The Court of Appeal, in reserved judgments, Lord Justice Orr dissenting, allowed an appeal by Alma Shipping Corporation of Monrovia, owners of the general tanker vessel Dione, from the decision of Mr Justice Mocatta ([1974] 1 Lloyd's Rep 86) that the charterers, Otelia Mantovani, of Verona, were not in breach in failing to redeliver the Dione within 20 days after the latest date for redelivery specified in the charter.

The judge had felt he must follow an observation by Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest in *The London Explorer* ([1972] AC 1, 20). But that observation was not necessary for the question that His Lordship would prefer to follow Lord Reid at p 15.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

Mr Anthony Evans, QC, and Mr David Grace for the owners; Mr Michael Mustill, QC, and Mr Stewart Boyd for the charterers.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the Dione was put at the disposal of the charterers on March 8, 1970. The charter period of "6 months" would last until August 8, 1970. The "20 days more or less" would be from August 16 to September 28, 1970. Despite the fact that the owners had insisted on a date shown on September 28, the charterers had persisted in sending the Dione on a third round voyage to the River Plate and she was redelivered on October 7, 1970, 8.4 days late.

The market rate had risen and the owners claimed that the charterers had paid damages at the higher market rate for 8.4 days for not delivering on time. The charterers said they were only liable at the lower charter rate. The difference was £6,050.

The words "for a period of 6 months time charter 20 days more or less" had to be construed in relation to the surrounding circumstances. If the charterers had taken the vessel on an illegitimate last voyage, a voyage which she could not be expected to complete within the charter period, then the ship-owner was entitled to refuse that direction and call for another direction for legitimate last voyage. If the charterers refused to give it, the owner could accept his conduct as a breach going to the root of the contract, fix a fresh charter for the vessel, and sue for damages.

Solicitors: Ince & Co; Elborne, Mitchell & Co.

Cognac Rémy Martin

Rare small bracket clock, signed by Thomas Tompion (1639-1713).

Mr. Thomas Tompion would approve

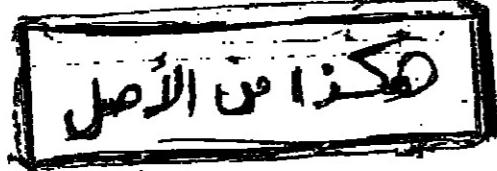
Great cognac ages just as a great antique does, grows smoother, more mellow with each year it matures. France awards the designation

Fine Champagne VSOP only to the rare, older few, from the heart of the Cognac region.

It is for this connoisseur's cognac that

Rémy Martin is famous.

REMY MARTIN FINE CHAMPAGNE VSOP



Army mascot: Major-General (Warwickshire), fondling a black buck, held by Fusilier John Spiers, at London Zoo yesterday. The black buck, which was born at the zoo in August, will be the mascot of the 5th Battalion and will be stationed in Coventry.

Science report

Environment: Erosion from overgrazing

It seems that overgrazing may lead to the growth of desert areas because the soil laid bare removes a significant amount of the Sun's heat. The cooling effect of "thermal depression" decreases the lifting of air over the region, and that reduces cloud cover and rainfall.

The observations supporting that hypothesis were made in south-western Israel and the northern Sinai region. Satellites from the ERTS-1 show a sharp line in that area, separating the relatively light Negev/Gaza Strip area from the darker Negev. The line coincides with the 1949 armistice line between Israel and Egypt, where a fence was erected about five years ago.

Dr Joseph Otterman, of Tel-Aviv University, has investigated the reasons for the existence of the demarcation. He suggests an explanation for it in an article in *Science*. He found that the difference between the albedo of the two sides of the line was quite consistent with the albedo ratio. An albedo is the proportion of the solar light incident upon an element of the surface of a planet, which is again reflected from it.

On what was the Egyptian-held side of the line, overgrazing by goats, camels and sheep had contributed to that, together with man's direct activities such as ploughing. On the dark side of the line, only a few herds graze and "natural vegetation grows in relative abundance". For a known difference in surface temperatures, it is possible to compute the

height of the "thermal mountain" between the two areas, and to calculate the effect this is likely to have on cloud cover.

According to Dr Otterman, with a ground temperature difference of about 5°C the thermal mountain of the Negev will allow significant rainfall. Put another way, there is a "thermal depression" over the lighter area, and that inhibits rainfall.

Dr Otterman draws an analogy with the way ice cover can increase the reflectivity of the sea, and how the cover reflects the light of the land. The area involved in the overgrazing process might well be more than a million square kilometres in such areas as the Sahel, which makes it of comparable importance in global terms to the areas of temporary snow and ice cover in the Arctic and Antarctic.

But the desertsification process does seem to be reversible. Dr Otterman notes that vegetation recovers, sometimes quite quickly, when the pressures of overgrazing are removed. He suggests that that might produce a cycle in which the overgrazing leads to desert nomads to migrate from an overgrazed area, which then recovers and is again grazed.

How can such a difference affect the local climate? One way of finding out is to regard the extra hot air rising from the warmer region as a kind of "thermal mountain". For a known difference in surface temperatures,

it is possible to compute the

Poe first edition sold for record \$123,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The first edition of Edgar Allan Poe's first literary creation to reach print, his *Tamerlane and other Poems* of 1827, was sold for \$123,000 (£5,607) at Parke-Bernet in New York on Wednesday. The price breaks all records for American literature at auction. The copy came from the William E. Stockhausen collection, the first part of which has been dispersed down through an American family. The engraver of the coin could not sit at the final "ca" of "America".

At Christie's yesterday a sale of English furniture provided another sign that prices are picking up again in this field after a depressed period at the beginning of the month. A fine burr-walnut bureau-bookcase made £5,000 (estimate £3,000); a pair

Regency black leather lacquered tables in "Brighton Pavilion taste" reached £4,830 (estimate £1,000-£1,500); a pair of Regency satinwood pedestal cupboards made £4,520 (estimate £1,000-£1,200).

At Sotheby's a sale of musical instruments ran into rough waters. A Stradivari violin of 1712 known as the Dr Vinter violin failed to fetch £20,000 (£20,000) and was bought in at £4,000. There was little bidding on items of questionable quality but a few strong prices on fine items. A violin by Jannes Baptista Guadagnini made £6,500 (estimate £2,000-£2,500) and Peter Guarnerius £12,000 (£12,000-£15,000).

The \$123,000 copy was bought for John Fleming, the New York dealer, on behalf of the Joseph and Helen Regenstein Foundation. It is destined for the Joseph and Helen Library at Chicago University.

Other high prices in the Stockhausen sale included: Herman Melville's *The Whale* of 1851, later to be known as *Moby Dick*, at \$17,000 (£7,327); estimate \$4,000-£8,000; and a second edition of Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream* of 1600 at \$11,000 (£4,741); estimate \$6,000-£12,000.

Latest wills

Former Liberal MP

£1,027,127

Mr Stephen Noel Furness, of Northallerton, Liberal National MP for Sunderland, 1935-45, left £1,027,127 net (duty paid, £653,676).

Aldridge, Mr Ronald Dennis, of Claverley, Salop (duty paid, £24,735) ... £125,000

Cox, Mr James Williams, of St Albans, Hertfordshire (duty paid, £20,633) ... £111,547

Kirkwood, Mr George Allen, of Knaresborough (no duty shown) £132,877

Page, Mr Thomas Humphries, of Burwash, sculptor, designer of the ship halfpenny (no duty shown) £27,116

Reed, Mr George Guesford, of Leeds (duty paid, £5,458) £92,079

Roberts, Mr Paul, of Chichester, Headmaster of Frensham Heights, 1926-49 (no duty shown) £17,513

On the same day Parks-Bernet achieved a record price for an American penny or cent at \$13,000 (£5,603); estimate \$10,000-£15,000. It is the finest known example of the American cent (mathematics) with commoners' names. It was brought into Parke-Bernet in a cache of change handed down through an American family. The engraver of the coin could not sit at the final "ca" of "America".

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Stock Exchange Prices

A demoralized market

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Nov 11. Dealings End Nov 22. § Contango Day, Nov 25. Settlement Day, Dec 3.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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Finance ministers to study fund for recycling of Arab oil money

Tom David Blake
Paris, Nov 21
Finance ministers of the 10 leading industrial nations are meet in Washington in mid-November to discuss plans for setting up a fund to recycle the foreign exchange earnings of oil producers resulting from quadrupling of oil prices in a past year.

The ministers will have for them a detailed report produced by a special study group set up at a meeting held by top level officials of members of the Group of Ten. The report, although it is expected to look at the whole question of "recycling", as the amending back to the West of oil funds is usually known, will be based very firmly on a study of the United States proposal for a fund of \$25,000m and a similar plan put forward by Mr Emile van Lennep, Secretary General of the OECD.

The United States proposal is first put forward last week by Dr Henry Kissinger, United States Secretary of State, and was fleshed out in more detail on Monday this week by Mr William Simon, United States Treasury Secretary.

Yesterday Dr Otmar Emminger of the German Federal Bank, which has been one of the more optimistic Western institutions about the oil deficit problem, made it clear that the existing market could probably cope for a few months more.

The realization that time may run out goes a long way in explaining the remarkable success of the United States initiative. Not only has the decision to support recycling improved greatly the prospects of getting something done, so at some officials here today are pushing for early ratification of the proposed agreement in January.

It has also made it likely that this agreement will follow readily the lines the United States has suggested—that the oil deficit should be designed to deal with the problems of the developed world, and might well be attached to the OECD

Loss of job urged for strikers

Legislation to make loss of work automatic for anyone who part in stoppages which are in breach of contract was voted for last night by Mr Bert Holder, managing director of the Fairey Group.

Addressing the Bristol Area Society of Chartered Accountants, Mr Holder said: "The rules would be far-reaching, the workers' entitlement redundancy pay would cease, and his entitlement to social rights would be reduced. Third, he would have no right to strike."

The law would also mean that would not be open to a union to turn an unofficial stoppage into an official one, because the official strikers would no longer be employees of the firm.

July, the power of union officials would be strengthened because only they would have authority to call strikes.

Retail prices plea

Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, was asked the Retail Consortium yesterday to make additional amendments to the Price Code when Redmayne, chairman of consortium, met her to discuss her proposals for changing the code. The Minister said would reply to suggestions forward by the consortium next week. The consortium seeking to have net profits reduced to the permitted revenue level.

Min budget deficit

West Germany's federal budget deficit rose to DM 10,341m out £1,800m) in the first 10 months of this year from 2,391m in the corresponding period last year and exceeded a deficit of DM 8,420m forecast for 1974, the Finance Ministry said yesterday. The cut reflected the lower-than-expected increase in revenues 8.8 per cent to 95,935m marks this period. In contrast, spending rose in line with the 1974 target by 11.9 per cent to 60,401m marks.

Real earnings fall

Real spendable earnings in United States declined a marginally adjusted 0.3 per cent October following a 0.2 per cent drop in September, the Department said yesterday.

Over the past 12 months, spendable earnings have risen 4.9 per cent. An increase of 0.7 per cent in average weekly earnings during the month was more than offset by rise of 0.9 per cent in the consumer price index and 0.1 cent in taxes.

Jobless level stable but vacancies decline

By Melvyn Westlake
It appears that the threat of sharply rising unemployment this winter is receding. The latest figures, released yesterday by the Department of Employment, show only a marginal increase in the number of workers. This follows a drop in the number reported in October.

But, less encouragingly, there has been a marked decline in the number of job vacancies notified to employment offices.

When the count was taken on November 11, there were 607,700 people unemployed in Britain (seasonally adjusted excluding school leavers and adult students). This was just 800 more than a month earlier.

The crude unadjusted figure, including school leavers and adult students, rose by 9,000 to 621,700. Although the current (adjusted) level of joblessness stands 122,000 higher than at this time last year, it is still a little below the 1974 peak reached in September.

The fears expressed earlier this year that as many as 700,000 or even 800,000 people could be out of work by winter now look like having been exaggerated. The labour market in some regions has remained surprisingly buoyant.

The rapid rise in the number of unemployed registered during the summer now comes to a stop, at least for the present. This is probably the result mainly of the Chancellor's stimulus to the economy in his July Budget.

It has greatly increased Mr Denis Healey's room for manoeuvre. In his latest measures this month he said he was aiming for a 2 per cent growth in output during the coming months. This, the Chancellor said, would mean some increase in the level of unemployment, but the total was not expected to reach the emotive one million mark.

Both the United States and the OECD want the fund to be, as Mr Bennett put it, "an insurance policy" to be used only when necessary. Both stress that the IMF should play a greater increased role in the oil deficit problem. But they argue that the OECD countries have special problems, such as deficits among themselves.

Separate figures released yesterday by the Central Statistical Office confirm that consumers'

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

The following are the monthly figures for Great Britain released by the Department of Employment yesterday:

	Unemployed Total un- adj. 000s	Seasonal adjust- ment 000s	Adult work- ers 000s	vacan- cies 000s
Oct 1973	510	512	2.3	363
Nov	494	486	2.1	368
Dec	486	470	2.1	362
1974				
Jan	606	535	2.4	304
Feb	598	549	2.4	278
March	590	545	2.4	274
April	647	546	2.4	297
May	555	548	2.4	314
June	516	561	2.5	317
July	567	582	2.6	317
Aug	656	606	2.7	298
Sept	647	612	2.7	303
Oct	613	607	2.7	297
Nov p	622	668	2.7	276

*excluding school leavers and adult students
p Provisional

CONSUMER SPENDING

The following are the figures for consumers' expenditure, seasonally adjusted at 1970 constant prices, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday:

	Annual rate of increase over previous quarter	£m	%
1972 Q1	8,329	3.5	
Q2	8,452	6.6	
Q3	8,585	5.9	
Q4	8,739	7.9	
1973 Q1	9,051	15.1	
Q2	8,796	-11.8	
Q3	8,995	7.4	
Q4	8,857	0.1	
1974 Q1	8,926	-1.4	
Q2	8,818	-4.9	
Q3*	8,980	6.6	

*Preliminary estimate.

expenditure in the months July to September was rising at an annual rate of 6.6 per cent.

The gross domestic product, which has shown no growth over the past year, is now provisionally estimated fully to have recovered to the peak level reached in the third quarter of 1973 before the energy crisis.

Although industrial production has not fully recovered, the Government and service sectors have made up the difference.

This broad recovery in economic activity helps to account for the relative stability in the labour market. But employers are showing no inclination to take on extra staff.

There has been a fall of 21,000, or 7.1 per cent, in the number of available vacancies notified, which now stand at 276,000.

Other figures released by the Central Statistical Office confirm that consumers'

Assurance on power supplies despite US coal import doubts

Coal stocks at Britain's power stations have almost reached the programmed level of 12.66 million tonnes, but the situation could worsen during the winter if there is a significant drop in supplies from the strike-hit American coalfields.

The Central Electricity Generating Board imported about 600,000 tonnes of coal in its last financial year, mostly from the United States. While the strikes have yet had a serious impact on CEBG stocks, a colder-than-normal winter or disruption at British pits would increase the board's dependence on imported coal.

But in spite of the threat of imports; we want as much coal as we can get to boost stocks. Talks on new contracts are taking place all the time but not necessarily at present to compensate for any shortage of American supplies."

Coal stocks have remained fairly constant at about 12 million tonnes in the last two months and although these are described by the CEBG as encouraging, they are still below the 13 million to 14 million tonnes of reserves Mr Arthur Hawkins, CEBG chairman, said in July the industry would need

to see it through the winter.

Shortage of American coal could also prove significant to the British Steel Corporation, which was hoping for more than a million tonnes of United States coal this year to offset shortfall in British supplies.

Coal stocks at the steelworks are not being disclosed but it is thought that the level reached just before last winter of 1.4 million tonnes is now closer to the million-tonne mark.

In the first seven winter weeks since the start of October, deliveries of coal stocks had risen by 80,000 tonnes against a programmed rise of 60,000 tonnes, the board reported.

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New Chrysler dispute looms as Triumph strikers plan next move

By R. W. Shakespeare
Northern Industrial Correspondent

Strikers at British Leyland's two Triumph car plants in Coventry and Liverpool, where all production is at a standstill, meet today to discuss their next moves.

The stoppages, by control room workers in Coventry and canteen men in the Mersey-side plant, have made some 3,000 other workers at the two assembly plants and a further 250 at the Birmingham pressing factory idle for the past two weeks and more than £7m worth of vehicle production has been lost.

Also in Coventry skilled millwrights at the Chrysler car assembly and engines plants have served notice of an all-out strike which could begin next Tuesday night. The millwrights are claiming parity with canteen workers who recently had their overtime rates for weekend working increased.

The dispute has now become complicated by the fact that the millwrights seem to be directing their action as much against shop stewards representing other shop floor workers as against the company. This follows a mass meeting of workers at the Stoke (Coventry) engines plant earlier this week at which a senior shop steward, Mr Bob

Morris, was critical of the millwrights' industrial action and accused them of "disloyalty" to the rest of the labour force.

Now the millwrights have challenged Mr Morris and other shop stewards to produce evidence to support this charge. They say that unless this is forthcoming they will strike, which could disrupt production and bring layoffs of other workers.

Rolls-Royce staff action: The 3,500 staff workers at the Scottish works of Rolls-Royce are to seek the same £8 a week rise awarded to the company's production workers after a month-long strike. Representatives of the four staff unions began separate meetings yesterday at the Hillington, East Kilbride and Blantyre factories of Rolls-Royce on the eve of a visit to Scotland by Sir Kenneth Keith, the company's chairman. One staff official said yesterday that staff regarded themselves as just as important as the production workers.

Rolls's 9,500 workers in Scotland have received a letter from Mr Donald McLain, director and general manager of the Scottish group, stating that their future employment prospects were in their own hands. Because of the stoppage airlines throughout the world had been rapidly running out of spare engines and aircraft were being grounded.

Takeover of all airlines by state would be 'death knell'

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Complete nationalization of British airlines would be the death knell of the industry, Mr Adam Thomson, chairman of British Caledonian, the private enterprise second-force airline, said last night.

Mr Thomson was giving the jubilee lecture at the University of Edinburgh Department of Business Studies. He said: "Losses would become a permanent feature, the balance of payments would suffer, and there would be a lot of human misery."

The most worthwhile outcome of the review of the British airline industry which the Government is now carrying out would be to endorse the value to the nation of a mixed economy air transport system.

Mr Thomson said that if the

public did not take an interest in the government review, they might end up with a gigantic nationalized airline operating in a monopoly situation.

"British Caledonian Airways will dominate not only the airline scene, but it will in time also dominate the travel scene through its developing travel interests. The travelling public will have to accept what the state knows is best for him or, in the case of domestic routes, go by subsidized rail travel."

Mr Maxwell Ward, president of the biggest Canadian charter airline Wardair, said in London yesterday that he planned a major increase in his advance booking charter programme from Britain next year, aiming to carry 37,000 passengers from London and Manchester to Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton.

Industrial films

Avoiding the stereotyped presentation

Industrial films have a basic standard purpose—to show the audience the factory, the product, the service, or the lesson. Understandably, sponsors and filmmakers seek with varying degrees of imagination to get away from the stereotypes this kind of film tends to produce.

Costains build among other things airports, so we have *Airports are our business* (Costain Film Unit, 24 minutes). We see their products in the Seychelles, Dubai, Australia, Brunei and Heathrow. A competent picture, with a new dimension to make it memorable: the straight narration is intermingled with a swinging song that lifts the pictures along. Will it impress the potential clients who are the intended audience? They will be dull dogs if it does not.

A commendably concise booklet accompanies the film, as an

Cut forecast in office rents within a year

By Our Estates Correspondent

A majority of estate agents and developers believe the rapid upward movement in rents for commercial and industrial property has come to an end, at least for the next 12 months, according to a survey carried out by the Estates Times, the weekly property newspaper.

The survey was made after the Budget. By last Tuesday 612 replies had been received to the 2,000 mailed questions. The answers show that over a third of agents believe that London office rents will actually fall next year. A majority of agents also expect provincial office and shop rents to stabilize, with only industrial rents showing any significant increase.

Of the agents, 97.8 per cent, and 93.7 per cent of developers, said that there was nothing in the Budget which would encourage developers to start work on schemes in the United Kingdom.

Almost 60 per cent of developers and over half the agents expect it to be three years or more before there is an upturn in the United Kingdom property market. Over a third of the developers are less hopeful about the future of their firms than they were six months ago.

US consumer price rises at 1947 high

From Fred Emery

Washington, Nov 21

American consumer prices, in the official index, rose last month by a further 0.9 per cent, making the past 12 months' increase of 12.2 per cent the highest since 1947.

The one consolation was that the rate of increase slowed somewhat. In September the index had jumped 1.2 per cent.

But by seasonal performance it ought to have slowed still further. Food prices normally decline in October.

Indeed, those retail food prices in the index rose 1.6 per cent in October.

At the same time, in the monthly release from the Labour Department, real spending

available income further declined by 0.3 per cent in October

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A chance to buy Beecham

There is certainly scope for a settlement with the half-takers from Beecham, at the 11.3 per cent increase recorded in the six months to end-September put the total only just inside £33m, for which the market was looking. But Beecham's all its superb profits are peculiarly vulnerable. Exchange nerves; and more nerves than discontent which were in the savage initial fall in the shares, which rose to 101p before recovering.

The low immediate yield on the shares—the prospect yield, on a maximum dividend, is only 5.5 per cent—the market is coming hard on Beecham's growth prospects, which, at least, are aided by the fact that the patients on semi-synthetic ill-in run out over the three years. Seemingly, it is having trouble in money even while the rest of the market readjusts to the loss of dismally first half trading in the United Kingdom, in consequence of increases in material costs and salaries, price cuts, and an ensuing erosion of trading profits by 23.7 per cent, while figure reflected profit-ups and consumer spending in a rise of only 9.5 per cent.

I this gloom has been to obscure two salient First, the seasonal movement in sales, the production of the Budget, a levelling out of the movement mean that all performance in the Kingdom should be improved. Second, and important, the group sells others' products and the overseas trend.

First half sales abroad (exports) rose by 50 per cent, while the overseas content was 23 per cent accounting for the increase. The group is looking more of the same in the second half, so that the total for the year should be much short of £62m as last time. So the picture is not so bad, but the problem for another few years. In the context of management, a good deal spread, and a products base, that suggests market opportunities have a buying opportunity.

1974-75 (1973-74)
£158m
£15.5m (£12.6m)
£27.8m (£25m)
gross 3.66p (3.25p)

Insurance

Prospecting

A insurance line after this was that some of a £14.2m deterioration underwriting—at that loss of £13.9m—could now be "exceptional". As General Accident and the Union have shown, "exceptional" is not relevant: we are dealing with a marked improvement in the underlying damping up the third underwriting loss from £11.2m and pushing back deterioration out at £25.1m. The story of the year is, of course, amiable enough. The reinsurance awards playing havoc with classes in the United States, though losses here stage.

Natcomm

The year-end provisions

Unlike National Westminster, which enjoyed the dubious distinction of being the first of the clearers to close below par this year, National and Commercial Banking managed to hold par last night after a jittery day in the banking sector. It did not derive much support, however, from a disappointing set of preliminary figures indicating a decline in second half profits of over 8 per cent after a 51 per cent increase at the interim stage.

Interim : 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £19.7m
Sales £41.6m (£34.7m)
Pre-tax profits £6.46m (£5.12m)
Dividend gross 3.73p (3p)

Starrett retail empire that now embraces the Selfridges, Dolcis and Lilley & Skinner chains.

While no one had much to say about the logic of an excursion into housebuilding at this time, Sears can hardly be accused of baring off into the unknown.

Leonard Sainer, Sears' deputy chairman, is a senior partner of Galliford's solicitors, Titzmuss, Sainer & Webb, while another Sears director, Geoffrey Maidman Smith, was until last year a partner in Thorntoun Baker, the chartered accountants who are Galliford's auditors.

And Bill Samuel, which is advising Sears on the deal, is Galliford's largest institutional backer via the 54 per cent stake held by its life insurance wing.

Schroders' Jim Wolfensohn : in the ascendant.

In 1968 he was in London and by 1970 chief executive in New York.

Clore excursion

Department stores and house-builders are unlikely commercial bedfellows, even in these strange times, hence the surprise that greeted yesterday's announcement of an agreed takeover bid from the mighty Sears Holdings for Galliford Estates, family commercial and residential developers.

On a modest scale the bid marks the return of Sears' chairman, the redoubtable Sir Charles Clore, to the commercial property scene, of which he was a principal adornment until 20 years ago, he began building up the huge High

Street retail empire that now embraces the Selfridges, Dolcis and Lilley & Skinner chains.

Ward is like Laker : both in their middle fifties and started up in aviation from scratch at the end of the war. Ward trained pilots in Canada during the war and with the peace bought a de Havilland Fox Moth four-seater with which he flew services in the Canadian far north, often in temperatures of minus 67 degrees F. In 1961 he entered the big-time international charter

Foreign banks make their mark on America

It has taken some time for the realization to seep through to bankers that the old assumptions about the power of the anti-foreign bank lobby in the United States have been misplaced.

With a relatively low endowment element Williams & Glyn's could not have been expected to outperform the Royal Bank of Scotland in a period when the average base rate came out at 12.34 per cent compared with 8.64 per cent last year. But an above average deterioration in the quality of the loan book could well be the key to a mere 5 per cent increase to £20.6m in the English bank's profits before the contribution from associates.

In addition to the undisclosed provision for bad and doubtful debts, Williams & Glyn's has made a further provision below the line of £4.8m (net)—apparently more a matter of general prudence than a specific reference to its involvement in Northern Developments.

The Scottish bank, meanwhile, managed to raise profits on a comparable basis by 55 per cent to £22.7m over the year, which reflects a predictably better bad debt experience, but also takes in undisclosed pension provisions. All this means that a p/e ratio of 2.8 at 25p provides a wholly inadequate yardstick for valuing the shares and the picture could be further confused by the fact that both banks are party to the secondary bank support operations for which provisions will be required.

Far from clearing the books, the new bank has since been allowed to acquire the smaller First National Westchester in New York, and the regulatory authorities have been only too eager to accommodate the £125m bid for the failed Franklin National Bank by European-American Bank, a consortium in which the Midland Bank has a stake.

Similar considerations seem to have been at work in the case of European American's bid for Franklin. Franklin was put up for auction by tender, and EAB duly submitted the highest bid.

But the Fed was clearly concerned about the anti-trust-monopoly complications that would inevitably have arisen if one of the big New York banks had added Franklin's retail branch network to its own Foreign ownership, again, offered the ideal solution.

In the 20 years preceding Lloyd's involvement, First Western had changed hands no less than six times, chiefly because of anti-trust pressures prompting one owner after another to divest themselves of the bank. Most recently First Western had passed into the

control of Wells Fargo and when Wells Fargo, too, was instructed to divest, the banking authorities had little practical alternative but to look to foreign ownership.

Lloyd's appearance as a potential buyer, prepared to pay a generous price of \$115m, thus came as a great relief to the authorities.

Lloyd's had fully expected that a condition of acquiring First Western would be that its LBI branch in New York should be reduced to the status of merely transacting international business, thus falling into line with the one-state branching rule applicable to domestic banks. But so its surprise it was taken to be at the time.

Earlier this week Lloyds Bank International opened a new branch in Chicago and Barclays acquired a small bank with six branches in Santa Barbara, California. These are only the most recent instances of the rush which has developed to beat the expected legislation.

The origin of the myth surrounding the anti-foreign lobby is not hard to see. There has always been a vocal group in Congress in favour of greater restrictions, although in truth much of its venom has been directed against big banks of all types rather than the foreign banks alone.

Widespread publicity has been accorded to the views of Congressman Wright Patman, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and Congressman Rees, both of whom have introduced Bills with a strongly anti-foreign flavour.

But within the banking community itself and within the Federal Reserve system such views are regarded as extremist and largely irrelevant.

Neither Bill has yet reached the stage of committee hearings and both seem certain to be quietly forgotten.

More serious was the decision 18 months ago by the New York State Banking Board, with the backing of the Fed, to turn down Barclays' application to make a \$60m bid for Long Island Trust Company, a bank with 32 offices.

Whether the NYSEB and the subsequently took flight at the prospect of retaliatory measures against American Banks in London, where the regulatory climate is uniquely free, is not clear. But their subsequent stance makes their decision look less like the precedent it was taken to be at the time.

Barclays has since been allowed to acquire the smaller First National Westchester in New York, and the regulatory authorities have been only too eager to accommodate the £125m bid for the failed Franklin National Bank by European-American Bank, a consortium in which the Midland Bank has a stake.

Far from discouraging the foreigners, there is every sign that the banking authorities in the crucial states of New York, California and Illinois have begun to realize that their arrival can carry positive advantages. Lloyds' experience in bidding for First Western Bank of California last year provides a classic example.

In the 20 years preceding Lloyd's involvement, First Western had changed hands no less than six times, chiefly because of anti-trust pressures prompting one owner after another to divest themselves of the bank. Most recently First Western had passed into the

control of Wells Fargo and when Wells Fargo, too, was instructed to divest, the banking authorities had little practical alternative but to look to foreign ownership.

None of this will suffice to prevent legislation being passed to bring the foreign banks into line with the domestic banks for regulatory purposes. It has long been a bitter complaint in the United States that the foreign banks should be allowed to have branches in more than one state and that they should be allowed to carry on investment and commercial banking side by side—something forbidden to the domestic banks under the Glass Steagall Act.

The Fed seemed unconcerned that Lloyds should have branches in more than one state, as it has also done in the case of Barclays, now the owner of strong branch networks in both California and New York.

Similar considerations seem to have been at work in the case of European American's bid for Franklin. Franklin was put up for auction by tender, and EAB duly submitted the highest bid.

But the Fed was clearly concerned about the anti-trust-monopoly complications that would inevitably have arisen if one of the big New York banks had added Franklin's retail branch network to its own Foreign ownership, again, offered the ideal solution.

At question is whether legislation would require the foreign banks to shed those interests which were at variance with it, or whether by virtue of having pre-dated the legislation, they should be regarded as being "grandfathered" and hence exempt.

It would appear that the Fed is content to see the foreign banks' existing multi-state branch networks left intact. In

deed, some United States banks would now go so far as to disapprove of any new legislation to limit the foreign banks, even though it leaves them at a competitive disadvantage.

This was the position adopted by the powerful New York banks in response to the Fed's draft proposals.

At the heart of their thinking is the much wider issue of whether the restrictions should be imposed on the foreign banks or whether existing regulations applicable to domestic banks should be liberalized. The Fed is taking the former view, the New York banks the latter.

Their hope is that a relaxation of the constraints on having branches in different states would give them a large new growth potential across the nation. Already many leading banks have made inroads into other states by setting up corporations with power to conduct international banking business and by offering non-banking financial services.

So advanced is this process that it is already making a nonsense of the one-state branching regulations. The New York banks evidently believe that the foreign banks in different states the less tenable will become those laws which deny similar treatment to the domestic banks.

But that is hardly a view to commend itself to the smaller of 14,000 banks in the United States which see interstate branching as a short step to being sucked into the huge web of the big banks would then surely spin.

Christopher Wilkins

Dimplex

Spelling out the worst

News of a £1m turnaround from

profits to losses from Dimplex Industries and no interim divi-

dent sent the shares sliding 5p to only 34p yesterday even though they were already at the year's low after 25p earlier this year.

It is hard to quarrel with this. The main subsidiary in storage heaters, Dimplex now expects demand for radiators to be around 60 per cent down this year, against the 35 per cent drop budgeted for in July when off-peak electricity tariffs again won back concessionary rates. Other electrical heating lines are also well down.

Figures for the 28 weeks to October 11 will be reported in mid-December, but meanwhile, and "on the information at present available to the board", the group lost about £500,000 against a pre-tax profit of £500,000 in the same months the year before.

Hopes are vague. There is no interim and the chances of a final dividend look remote; overdrafts have still to be disclosed at levels; the group balance-sheet stuck at the end of last March showed a £3.2m leap to nearly £6.5m in stocks matched by a near £2.9m jump to £3.8m in inventories and short-term loans. But the directors believe that continued belt-tightening redundancies will allow a return to profit in the financial year to March 31, 1976.

The shares are in limbo until the balance-sheet appears, although the possibility of a bidder, remembering that Dimplex is a well-known brand name, must be on the cards. At this stage there is worth holding on to the shares as a gambling counter.

Interim : 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £700,000
Pre-tax losses £500,000 (£503,000 profit)
Dividend gross nil (0.85p)

Innovation was the spark that ignited the industrial revolution and it remains today the single most important factor in sustaining industrial competitiveness. This was the Duke of Edinburgh's message at the opening of the conference on the management of innovation held by the Engineering Industry Training Board and the Design Council in London this week.

Innovation should not be pursued for its own sake, Prince Philip argued. At a time when there was so much opportunity to improve and to innovate in our basic engineering and service industries, it was wasteful to squander resources on marginally improved gadgets.

Success in innovation depended, above all else, on good management, Prince Philip said. And perhaps the most critical point of all was whether to persist when progress was disappo-

tinting.

Constant and objective analysis of progress was essential to establish the prospects of success for the next stage. Nothing was worse than a refusal to recognize evidence of failure.

Major innovations generally arose from a "technological push" rather than from consumer pull", Sir John Stewart Clark, managing director of Philips Electrical, told the conference. Minor innovation in fast moving markets was continuous, but a sequence of small changes often resulted in the emergence of a new product.

Both types of change depended on knowledge of the market. Detailed market research was essential; technical managers should share in appraising the results and changing market factors should be monitored.

Among a number of current examples of innovation, Sir John mentioned "teletext" (the BBC and ITA systems for displaying "pages" of information on television), the video cassette recorder and the video disc.

Television manufacturers were considering a £30,000 survey of

the market prospects for teletext. Although this innovation would depend on them, they in turn were likely to be dependent on other companies—for example, the software suppliers.

Prospects for Philips' forthcoming video disc, which uses a laser beam to record and play-back sound and vision via a television receiver, would again depend on the software companies and on consumer preferences.

The production man was the focal point of "this whole innovation drama", Brian Smith, chairman of PA Management Consultants and President of the Institution of Production Engineers, claimed.

There was a rich potential in innovation in the production area—and a high vulnerability to the innovation of others.

Greater flexibility was being demanded today in response to social pressures for more interesting work (as in the Volvo and Saab changes to small-group production) and in response to rapid changes in the market

and to shortages of materials and consequent technical changes.

This would count against high investment in special purpose plant, designed for long production runs at low cost. It would favour low investment, more flexible machines aimed at shorter production runs.

Current moves towards increased "industrial democracy" were welcomed by Mr Smith. Greater participation and lower level decision-taking, well implemented, could result in production economies as well as higher job satisfaction.

Industry should concentrate now on the type of innovation which would help towards solving Britain's current economic problems, Mr Smith concluded, rather than look further ahead for new opportunities.

Technical management of innovation was discussed by Robert Clayton, technical director of GEC. His starting point for a company's need to innovate was a consideration of product lives—the time between major product innovations.

In various areas there would be a struggle between the developing product and the new product. In information storage, it could be magnetic cores versus optical stores, thin film, magnetic bubbles and semiconductors.

For a television receiver or

a cooker, the life might be five years. For a telephone exchange it could be 15 years. For most electrical and electronic products, on average, it was about 10 years.

Assuming this 10-year life, a company would need to increase its sales by 10 per cent a year to compensate for product obsolescence. It might also need to add perhaps 2 per cent to cover competitive erosion, and 5 per cent or thereabouts for continued company growth.

Thus, if sales were about £1,000m a year (GEC's sales were £1,144m in 1973-74), new sales of 17 per cent or £170m a year were needed to achieve the planned 5 per cent growth. This increase would be obtained partly by selling existing products harder, partly by improving products and partly by introducing new products.

In various areas there would be a struggle between the developing product and the new product. In information storage, it could be magnetic cores versus optical stores, thin film, magnetic bubbles and semiconductors.

For successful innovation, Mr Clayton summarized, management must be aware of the market; research, development, production, marketing and finance must be closely linked and there must be good communications.

The role of management was to select the right people, provide the necessary facilities and establish a good environment for invention; it was also to lead the innovative team and to apply the results quickly and effectively.

Two questions aroused much discussion at the conference—can creativity be taught and can the management of innovation be taught?

On the first, there were differences of opinion. On the second, the Engineering Industry Training Board is mounting a series of courses next year for senior managers who have responsibility for overseeing product innovations.

In effect, the aim is to teach a form of product development, where the product is the innovation process itself.

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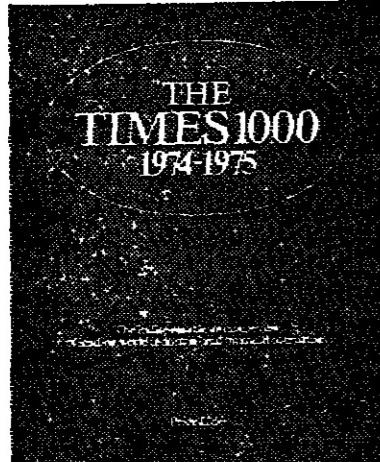
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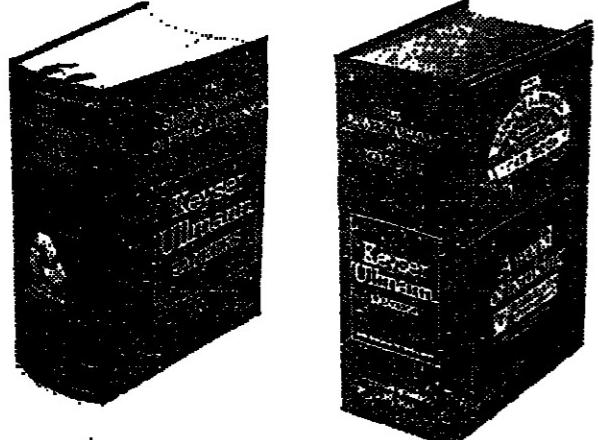
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A compilation of over 40,000 names of directors of British companies, their addresses and the names of the companies with which they are connected.

Roy Harrod
Management charter

Mind Your Own Business

by Dr Heinz Redwood

(Leviathan House £6.95)

For every businessman who thinks that prose is some form of literary conceit, there is another who regards a semi-logarithmic scale graph packed with tangled trend lines as God's gift to management. Fortunately Dr Redwood is not interested in the academic approach to business.

The book, the first in a series from Fisons, takes a hypothetical company and illustrates corporate information covering a variety of management situations in chart form. The visual matter is accompanied by brief explanations, amplified by imaginary conversations between executives and staff.

The graphs are, for once, intelligible, and the dialogue light-hearted. The book ends, incidentally, with a note on how to stop charts getting out of hand.

John Plender

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BUSINESS BOOKS

'Not exactly a roll of honour'

The Common Millionaire by Robert Heller

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson £3.95)

Robert Heller says he's been too busy to become a millionaire, too busy, that is, editing *Management Today*, one of Lord Cowdray's interests and writing a book on millionaires for Sir George Weidenfeld.

The puritan wrestles with the snob in the shades cast by the management jargon which festoons Mr Heller's prose. Throughout the book there runs a distaste for what he calls a new breed of paper millionaire, although stock watering is lurching on towards its honourable centenary.

He calls his book *The Common Millionaire*, as judges with a packet in the three per cent used one tone when sending down "a common thief", and another more deferential one in foreclosing upon overimaginative financiers recently assisted from the boat train.

"Mostly, today's millionaires come from the amorphous mass

of the middle classes and bear the stamp of their origin". Mr Heller writes in elegant vein. Apropos Baron Marcel Bich and his Bic ballpoint pens, he adds "even the titled exceptions start about their millions in a down-to-earth or déclassé way".

The puritan in Mr Heller favours the rich who know their place, like Da's Hub van Doorn or Soichiro Honda, "deskless, workshop-happy" multi-millionaires.

The snob honours chaps with style, especially if they make their money ripping off the rich who neither have style nor know their place.

Thus he has a lot of time for Duveen the art dealer who sold a Rembrandt to Alfred Erickson in good times, bought it back for two-thirds the price when times were bad, only to resell it to Erickson when times were good once more.

Mr Heller convinces when he says his book springs from an obsession, not with wealth but with the contrast between its public and its private faces.

The more the service of rich

men has thrown him into contact with other rich men, the more he has come to believe in "an unwritten body of economic laws"—based upon the proper exploitation of luck, inheritance, time and other people's tomfoolishness.

There is the ritual stop-off at IOS during Mr Heller's section on the wilder shores of millionairedom, but typical of the Heller touch is his inclusion in the same section of the way "the godly" also "make such hay out of the savings of the small".

In "Britain", he writes, "the (life) insurers take people's money year after year, with no firm undertaking to pay back more than the face value on expiry; if the investor wants his money back in mid-term, he has to take a large loss: he has no information about what investments... the company is making on his behalf".

Mr Heller is very good on the ultra-respectable bankers and accountants who bathe on the roguery who bathe on the suckers. He is devastating about government's manic urge to

slosh cream down the throats of the fattest of fat cats by way of subsidies and tax reliefs.

Of his examination of the ways men and women get and stay rich, Mr Heller says "it's not exactly a roll of honour; nearer, somewhat, to a roll of dishonour, since, in a significant bevy of cases the basic wealth-creating activity has been augmented, if not by fraud, by tricks, devices, stratagems; all varieties of the conjuror's trick of doing it with mirrors."

Yet, disrespectful as Mr Heller may contrive to be, he's just like the rest of us, turning a penny, albeit an honest one, towards already well-lined pockets.

If the latest in the long, winding line of "funny money" books, *The Common Millionaire* is one of the choicer of the bunch. Fast, witty and well-informed, it has the compulsiveness of a monologue by some loquacious financial journalist full of inside news on our masters as overheard in some City bar.

Ross Davies

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BUTTERWORTHS BUDGET

TAX TABLES 1974 No. 2

Edited by J. Jeffrey-Cook, F.C.A., F.I.T., and G. Williams, F.I.B., F.I.T., F.R.P.S.

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BUTTERWORTHS TAX HANDBOOK 1974-75

Edited by David Roberts, of Butterworts' Editorial Staff.

Essential to all who deal in tax matters, the "Yellow Book" sets our verdicts on legislation relating to income tax, corporation tax and capital gains tax as operative for the current financial year.

This is Cass Canfield's assessment, although their results are unsurprising. More discussion of the welfare implications of foreign investment would have been welcome, although the author says that his intention was to restrict himself to description and analysis.

Tim Congdon

The Titan with a soft spot

The Incredible Pierpont Morgan

by Cass Canfield

(Routledge & Kegan Paul £6.50)

J. Pierpont Morgan was the "last towering individual in American business... the last of the financial Titans—a man who knew what he wanted and got it."

This is Cass Canfield's assessment of the formidable banking figure who became a kind of maverick collector of fine art.

But it was not only as a somewhat eccentric dedicated banker that Morgan is remembered. Mr Canfield's superbly illustrated book brings out another facet of Morgan's character, that of the art collector.

In certain respects Morgan must have been an awesome person to deal with. Big, powerfully built, with glaring eyes, and a troublesome large red nose, he was not a man to be crossed. He bought big—and fast.

In fact he became a collector of other people's collections. As in banking, he acted fast and hard, and got what he wanted.

Although feared by many, "big chief" had a gentle spot for young children and his grandchildren.

Like another Morgan before him whose means of collecting were not quite so honest, J.P. will always be remembered.

Michael Frenchman

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ANCIAL NEWS

**Good opening but Powell Duffryn
sees static growth at full-time**

Key Drucker spread of its interests, in engineering, fuel and shipping, served Powell Duffryn in the preceding 12 months to produce in the opening half to year 30. But the forecast for the year would hardly better than the 24.6 per cent rise to pre-tax depressed the price. Having shed 10p a day, it dropped to 70p on the news. In the opening half it rose 36 pence to £99.7m on which

taxable earnings climbed 21 per cent to £4.62m. Interest rose from £217,000 to £434,000, and the "attributable" comes out at £2.27m compared with £1.83m. The interim dividend goes up from 2.8p to 3.5p.

In a troublesome 1973-74 trading conditions in shipping and timber were very good, and for the latest half shipping in the bulk cargo trades has done "very well" and timber creditably.

Engineering was the main casualty in the preceding 12 months, though not as badly as initially feared. Hamworthy Engineering which turned in lower profits in the previous

year has been going at a good pace, but Hyman, whose profits improved in 1973-74, has had to cope with the sharp drop in the construction equipment market (some 40 per cent nationally) and the outcome is not up to expectations. Timber, which had an outstanding 12 months, has also fared fairly well.

Meanwhile, the group's financial position remains healthy. Inevitably, there has been an increase in working capital requirements, and some capital expenditure which in less abnormal times would have been incurred in the current year has been deferred.

**Lower City activity
hinders Extel growth**

its interim pre-tax profit from £1.07m to £1.12m. The Exchange Telegraph Holdings gives a profit that profits are not as big as in the half because of the level of costs which the cost bear. This indicates a fall from £1.26m.

Harvey, the chairman, that the low level of in the City meant a reduction in the profits of group services, particularly the Burren, Mathieson which undertakes print-financial houses, etc.

revenue is ahead from £5.6m

to £5.5m to £3.64m. Profit is up from £1.96p

and the board hopes will be possible to pay a dividend of 1.02p.

results include profits of

from its acquisition

ember 12 to the end of

thi. This company has

to expand. Sporting

services, on the other

were affected by the

economic conditions.

**ed Motor
interim**

ing last year's records

is and turnover the half-

of Sealed Motor

which makes circ-

and process pumps,

unhappy reading. No

dividend is being paid

its before interest and

be more than halved,

to the apparent gloom

news of further losses by

late autumn which the

have decided to sell. But

news from the board is

and sales in the

Kingdom are improving

and for industrial cir-

continues to be strong

production and sales

environmental controller

target.

six months to August

before interest and

£219,000 against

and from this interest

£1,000 (£41,000) and tax

£177,000). The board

will consider the

level of dividend

in the light of the

or the full year.

ordian Dist

moves up from 4.2m to

taxable profits of Inver-

Ashtons (Holdings) in-

from £548,000 to

for the half year. The

1.42p).

Briefly

COMMERCIAL

Jones in his last review

an says group's refinanc-

are spread prudently

and great bulk of bor-

at rates that are accept-

able levels.

show compensation for

rise of £29,000 was paid

TRUST

gross revenue £835,000

with net earnings 3.18p

share. Net asset value

1 CONS TRUST

to September 30 net

£297,000. Net asset

September 30 was 101p

better.

EATHER

turnover £4.37m

and pre-tax profit

£278,000. Dividend 1.74p.

GE & JOB

turnover £3.76m

and pre-tax profit

£185,000. Dividend 6p and fore-

stated held at 14.1p.

ss appointments

**Schroder Group post
Mr J Wolfensohn**

Wolfensohn has been appointed chairman and principal executive of the Schroder Group. He is president and chief officer at the New York

Dr Burke, Mr Austin, Mr Alan Rae, Mr David Thomas, Waterlow and Wauters have become members of Williams and Glyn's

Trout has been made director for Salter Measurement.

Lall has become a member of Noble Grossart. Mr Hobson becomes treasurer John Hunter company

H. Doggart has been president of Investment America. It also becomes wholly owned operations First Investment Company of America. S. Macdonald has been managing director of Carlisle-Butors.

**Dividend hoist
by Bond Worth**

A fresh "high" in profits has been returned by the Bond Worth Holdings carpet group with a rise from £2.14m to £2.6m before tax for the year to end-June.

Turnover is ahead from £63.1m to £75.9m, giving a rise in margins from 3.3 per cent to 3.4 per cent.

On attributable profits down from £1.6m to £1.46m, the board is raising the dividend from 4.2p to 5p. Treasury consent has been obtained to pay more than the current norm.

Meanwhile, the group's financial position remains healthy. Inevitably, there has been an increase in working capital requirements, and some capital expenditure which in less abnormal times would have been incurred in the current year has been deferred.

**Bejam and NFC
run cold store**

Bejam, the frozen foods group, is to link with the National Freight Corporation to operate a 3.3m cu ft cold store at Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire.

The link is with the NFC subsidiary Tempco International under the style Tempco Bejam Cold Storage. Tempco will acquire an underlease on the complex for £2.5m which Bejam will use in part to reduce bank borrowings and for further retail expansion.

Part of the store, presently used by Bejam will be rented back and the remaining area will be operated by the partnership.

Yarrow's future

Yarrow & Company's strong liquid position enables it to take full advantage of the high money rates and to move into other activities, said Sir Eric Yarrow, chairman of the Glasgow-based shipbuilding and boilermaking group in his annual statement.

In 1974-75, it added, distributable income from sources other than Yarrow (Shipbuilders) should exceed that of the past year. Future development is under review.

Yarrow & Company's present

is the sudden drop in the

price of copper. This cut pro-

fits by 10 per cent from

£63,000 to £57,400 following

the first half jump of 51 per

cent.

Overall the group profit at

the pre-tax level for the year to

September 28 showed a 16 per

cent rise from £1.12m to £1.3m

on total turnover up from

£28.5m to £31.4m.

**Poor second half by
United Wire**

The main single factor affecting profitability of the United

Wire Group in the second half

was for higher interest

charges, the half-time taxable

profits of Century Oils, which

changed its name last year from

Walkers (Century Oils), would

have almost equalled last year's

record profit of £657,000. This

reflects the benefits from higher

oil prices and partly the contribu-

tion from a new acquisition.

In the half-year to September

30 pre-tax profits more than

doubled from £275,000 to

£602,000 after interest of £55,000

against £55,000. Tax taken

£313,000 against £137,000 and

earnings a share emerge at

4.25p (2.25p).

Allmatt downturn

Taxable profits of Allmatt

London Properties for the half-

year to September 30 expanded

from £728,000 to £765,000, of

which tax takes £336,000 against

£295,000. The interim dividend

is 1.24p against 1.25p. The

board say last year's net profit

benefited by some £15,000 due

to non-recurrent transitional

relief of tax arising from defer-

ment of dividends. In the ab-

sence of this benefit this year

full-year net profits may fall

just short of £1m, against a

record £1.1m last year.

NORTHERN AMERICAN TST

Revenue for 1973-74, £740,000

(£511,000) after tax. Net asset

value, £63,000 (50p). Earnings a

share 2.25p (2.51p).

UNITED INDUSTRIAL

For year to June 30 turnover

£1.9m (5.3m); pre-tax profit

£111,000 (£165,000); earnings a

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Beecham shakes confidence

The share market turned sour yesterday following disturbing trading reports from industrial companies. The chief factor was the disclosure by Beecham Group of first half profits some £5m below market expectations.

Shares in Beecham fell by nearly 30p at one time, and many other market leaders were marked lower. Banking shares weakened, behind fears of fresh losses in the troubled foreign exchange markets.

The FT index, which includes the Beecham share price, fell 5.8 points to 169.9, its lowest level since June 5, 1958. Earlier, this index dipped to 162.2. The more broadly-based Times index shed 1.8 points to 66.31. While some determined selling was seen in several sectors, a total of 5,360 recorded bargains indicated a moderate day's trading. The damage was caused by a complete withdrawal of buying interest.

The day started badly with the announcement of a heavy loss in the first half year at Dimplex Industries, whose shares fell 5p to 31p. Shares in companies similarly involved in the consumer markets trembled.

But the blow to market confidence came at midday, when Beecham's interim result sent the shares tumbling to 102p. Bear closers later brought the

price up to 110p, a net gain of 20p but the profit figure was a severe shock for the market.

ICI, which discloses third quarter trading results next week, closed 4p off at 126p, without recovery.

In unsettled conditions, with sentiment extremely weak, the gilt market suffered small price falls at the longer end.

"Shorts" were erratic, with spasmodic flurries of buying and selling cancelling each other out. Prices opened higher, then slipped back, then rose again, before weakening at the close to leave most stocks unchanged on the day.

"Longs" dropped 1p on the day, drifting down gradually through the session. Business was described as modest.

Fisons (155p) and Glazebrook Holdings (169p) fell sharply in sympathy with Beecham. But Comtaulds (581p) and Unilever (154p) held relatively steady in this trade.

Engineering shares continued to drift down on fears for the future of the social contract. BLMC (71p) closed only 1p above the all-time low. At 120p, GKN were weak as were Tube Investments at 142p and Metal Box at 135p.

Press suggestions that nationalisation of the shipbuilding industry might be postponed for

a year brought hurried profit-taking in shares of Swan Hunter (6p down at 79p), and in Robt Caledon and Hawthorn Leslie.

A particularly poor performer was De La Rue, 9p down at 77p after a seller found the market devoid of buyers. GEC (52p) gave ground.

Losses among the store shares were not large. Marks & Spencer (107p), Boots (105p), and British Home Stores (150p) ended with losses of a few pence, after the general mark down in the market which followed the Beecham shock. But Calliford Estates jumped to 35p on the bid from Sears Holdings.

But bank shares took a hefty knock, which left National Westminster 7p off at 98p—below par value—and Lloyds Bank (down 5p at 100p) and National Commercial Banking (2p down at 25p) both at par value after dipping below during the day.

Equity turnover on November 20 was £43.6m (10,879 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were Consolidated Goldfields, ICI, Union Corporation, Beecham, Lourne, Marks & Spencer, Australian Estates, Barts, General Electric and Great Universal Stores.

No dividend cut from Land Securities

Fears in the City that the board of Land Securities Investment Trust might find it necessary to cut the dividend have proved groundless yesterday. In fact, the interim payment is to be maintained at 1.5p net and increased from 2.14p to 2.25p gross.

Moreover, the board assures shareholders that it is confident of maintaining the distribution rate for the full year at 3.66p net (5.37p gross) from net income earned from completed properties; it even hopes to consider an increase.

Gross income for the six months to September 30 edged

up from £21.3m to £22.8m. Net rents were £16.7m, against £15.5m before interest up from £9.14m to £9.82m. This leaves pre-tax income at £5.9m (£6.4m) while the net is ahead from £3.5m to £3.7m.

Earnings a share have improved from 2.38p to 2.51p basic, while fully diluted earnings are 2.24p, against 2.16p.

Outgoings after tax attributable to development properties, which are offset by a transfer from capital reserve, amounted to £4.3m for the current period, against £2.3m. Incorporated in the transfer is an unrealised exchange loss of £644,000 on a dollar loan.

Taking in some £598,000 from acquisitions, pre-tax profit of J.H. Fenner (Holdings), Hull-based power transmission engineers, soared 40 per cent to a record £4.5m in the year to August 31. Turnover, up from £27.2m to £37.94m, was also a record. Newcomers included in the latest results are Charles Weston & Co and Motor Gear & Engineering, both acquired in November 1973.

At midway, when profits were up from £1.25m to £1.54m, the directors said that even after taking account of the effects of inflation, they expected best-ever results from overseas, and continuing growth overall by acquisition.

Atributable profit amounted to some £1.79m compared with £1.58m, while earnings a share were up at 11.67p against 11.56p. The dividend is raised from 4.95p to 7p, while a scrip/dividend option is proposed.

Meanwhile, as a result of the Budget, the group will be relieved of tax payments in 1975 of about £250,000. A capital expenditure programme, which is intended to step up production in the United Kingdom, has been approved.

J. H. Fenner fulfils hopes with peak £4.5m

THE TIMES FRIDAY NOVEMBER 22 1974

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

	£ STRAIGHTS	£14	Offer	£14	Offer
Airtronic 1988	71	78	78	84	84
American Motors 1989	81	82	82	83	83
Amer. Tel. & Tel. 1987	85	85	85	85	85
Australia 1987	87	87	87	87	87
AVCO 1987	87	87	87	87	87
Blauber 1987	70	73	73	73	73
British Steel Corp 8%	85	85	85	85	85
Brown 1989	79	82	82	82	82
Cadbury 1987	73	73	73	73	73
Carrier 8 1987	84	85	85	85	85
Coca Cola 1983	84	85	85	85	85
Compton County Auth	77	78	78	78	78
Concordia 1987	87	87	87	87	87
Coventry 8 1981	87	89	89	89	89
Coventry 1980	87	87	87	87	87
Cutter Hammer 8 1987	87	87	87	87	87
Daimler-Benz 1980	79	79	79	79	79
Daimler-Benz 1981	75	76	76	76	76
Daimler-Benz 1982	75	76	76	76	76
Daimler-Benz 1983	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 1984	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 1985	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 1986	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 1987	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 1988	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 1989	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 1990	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 1991	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 1992	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 1993	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 1994	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 1995	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 1996	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 1997	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 1998	85	85	85	85	85
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Daimler-Benz 2019	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2020	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2021	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2022	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2023	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2024	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2025	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2026	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2027	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2028	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2029	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2030	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2031	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2032	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2033	85	85	85	85	85
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Daimler-Benz 2035	85	85	85	85	85
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Daimler-Benz 2037	85	85	85	85	85
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Daimler-Benz 2039	85	85	85	85	85
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Daimler-Benz 2042	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2043	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2044	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2045	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2046	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2047	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2048	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2049	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2050	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2051	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2052	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2053	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2054	85	85	85	85	85
Daimler-Benz 2055	85	85	85		

Overseas Properties

Home at the nineteenth hole

Although the overseas property market is now receiving its share of the hard knocks and buffettings that are besetting the British scene, there is one sector that is still reasonably buoyant. Devotees of doglegs and hilly tees, drivers and three-irons, are keeping up the demand for homes in the sun. Agents report that a large proportion of the inquiries received from the recent "Homes Abroad" exhibition are for property with golf attached.

Developers have not been slow to cash in on the increasing attraction of villas and apartments built on golf-site plots, and the choice is wide. Golf homes are not cheap, though, because obviously this type of complex needs a vast amount of maintenance to keep it in trim. In hot countries greens have to be sprayed regularly, and this alone could be a costly operation. At Almazia Park, the new 36-hole course just completed outside Alicante on Spain's Costa Blanca, this is achieved by a sophisticated system of computer-controlled jets of water. These have been known to spring up unannounced and drench visitors.

There will eventually be property to buy on this magnificent countryside sheltered by the high Sierras but here the game has taken priority over bricks and mortar. An ambitious development is planned with half an acre to a villa, but building is not yet under way. Donaldson, 70 Jermyn Street, London, SW1, which also has offices in Spain, is handling initial inquiries. What it does have on offer now are ready-built terraced cottages at Maimo Residential, hidden in the peaceful pine groves and overlooking the sea. With a wide variety of golf projects in Europe are promoted by Golf Course Homes International, Beauchamp Gardens, London, SW16, which has a good selection of brochures for after dinner reading. The firm expects to add some new ones to its list during the next few months, mostly in France, for which they report a sudden enthusiasm. But as the firm's principal Mr K. Smart will not list any developments until he has played on the course at least once, there is the sheer physical impossibility of get-

ting round more than a certain number.

Be points to Laing's Apartamentos Temisal as being the cheapest way into the exclusive Sotogrande Urbanization near Marbella on the Costa del Sol, the international resort so much lauded for its "jet-set appeal". The cash price of ground floor garden accommodation is from £29,000 pesetas, or arrangements can be made for a down payment of 30 per cent with the balance payable over one to four years.

Although inquiries have fallen off sharply since April, developers claim that they are still trickling in for the numerous golf developments along Portugal's Algarve coast. Understandably in these uncertain post-revolution times the problem is to get prospective purchasers to actually commit themselves by showing the colour of their money. This "wait and see" attitude is a headache for companies who rely on progressive sales to finance further construction, and some are experiencing cash flow difficulties.

Still attracting interest is the well-established Valdoo estate created by Costa and Trust Houses Forte, who own a 600-acre site in Portugal. (Flights for visiting relations and potential buyers are already practically booked up for Christmas.) The 18-hole championship course, to which a further nine holes are being added this year, was designed by Henry Cotton, and it is the only one of the various Algarve courses right by the sea. With spectacular views from the fairways, one plays over a gorge on the now famous seventh hole. Details of village houses and building plots from Ian Ross, Castle, 111 Westminster Bridge Road, London, SE1.

June Field

Properties in MALAYSIA for Sale

Kuala Lumpur:

(1) 25 storey office block on 2 acres freehold land, ready in 2 years. Price £540,000. (2) 17 storey office block on 22.18 sq. ft. freehold land, ready in 18 months. Price £525,000. (3) Malacca Town: 17 storey hotel & 14 storey office buildings on 3.1 acres freehold land, ready in 2 years. Price £540,000.00.

Payments: 20% down, 30% half way and the balance on completion.

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A TRULY SUPERB VILLA situated on the edge of a beautiful tiny cove—La Caleta—just a few minutes from all the amenities of Santa Ponsa. Five double bedrooms (two with bathroom en-suite), drawing room, lounge, library, maid's room and utility room; full central heating; two huge terraces, each with solarium; floor area 362.35 square metres; double garage. All contained in established gardens of 1,025 square metres.

Secluded situation, with riding, water skiing, golf, tennis and all facilities on hand.

Price 8,000,000 pesetas

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In picturesque village, modern split-level house, ground floor: living, kitchen, utility room, bathroom and swimming pool. First floor: double living area opening to patio and garden. Unique kitchen area. Sauna, garage and car port. Sun terrace. Plot 1,000 sq. m. 80 m river frontage with landing stage. 1/2 acre garden. £110,000. HFL 670,000. or exchange for suitable house in Southern England.

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Urgent Sale Required!

2 flats between Marbella and Torremolinos, each with one large bedroom, living room, kitchen, utility room, bathroom and W.C. Both have large communal gardens and swimming pool. Only 50 yards from beautiful sandy beach. Ideal as investment, retirement or combination.

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Did you know that if you're planning to retire abroad, and you can satisfy certain conditions, you may take out of the United Kingdom £20,000 free of the dollar premium with Bank of England blessing. This is more than enough to build your own villa on the south secluded residential estate of Son Vida near the coast of Menorca, or at Puerto de Andraitx, Mallorca, with fabulous views of the harbour and mountains. For further details and brochure of the estates, please contact:

RICHMOND INTERNATIONAL ESTATES LTD.,
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01-977 4564.



GUERNSEY PANORAMIC SEA VIEWS

Detached gentleman's residence, 2 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, study, bathroom, garage. BARGAIN AT £255,000. Open to non-Guernsey residents. Telephone: Guernsey (0481) 22185, or 2222 63189.

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Bastide.

GUERNSEY

ISLAND ACCOMMODATION can offer a substantial amount of private and investment properties from £5,000 to £250,000.

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welcomes new residents. Details of available properties and facilities in Guernsey booklet from:

LOVELL AND PARTNERS,
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GUIDE TO PROPERTY

purchase in Spain. Complete with details of Spanish property, including villas, flats, apartments, hotels, restaurants, bars, clubs, etc.

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SELL, BRUSSELS

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GUERNSEY.—A gentleman's residence, 2 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, study, bathroom, garage. BARGAIN AT £255,000.

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Entrance hall, living room with French window to small garden. Kitchen dining room, with tiled floor, new Marquis Tricity cooker, stainless steel sink and fitted cupboards. Large under stairs cupboard. 2 bedrooms (double) with fitted wardrobes and one window seat. Modern bathroom with airing cupboard on landing. Concealed loft ladder to attic. £13,500 freehold.

LARGER COTTAGE

Similar to above but with separate dining room, 2 larger bedrooms and bathroom. Stair to attic which lends itself to conversion to two additional bedrooms subject to planning consent. Garden with walnut trees. £16,500 freehold.

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Large garden comprising beds, 2 lawns, 2 patios, 2 greenhouses, 2 sheds, 2 garages, 2 stables, 2 double glazed windows, etc.

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Tel. Henley (04912) 2371.

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West Coast. Phone: Honiton
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office in South Wicksbridge, to act as
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Chancery Court. £1,000 per week.
Harley Street Secretary with part
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other staff. Please ring 01-435 2200.

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concern with world-wide interests
seeks bookkeeper with experience
in accounts. Various offices. £1,000
per week. Ring 01-621 4214.

EXPERIENCED Medical Secretary
with good knowledge of medical
terminology essential. Phone:
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EXPERIENCE FOR PUBLISHING
CO. £2,000. Postponed.

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West Coast. Phone: Honiton
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LADY WARDEN, aged 35, required
for residential post in young women's college, N.W.
Mrs. Stevenson, 01-584 6214.

MARRIED COUPLE. Required by
firm of solicitors with head
office in South Wicksbridge, to act as
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Chancery Court. £1,000 per week.
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"Sing unto the LORD, bless his name: show forth his mighty day to day." Psalm 100:3

BIRTHS

COCKCROFT.—On November 1st Victoria and John—son of Alexander and Barbara—were born.

DANIELS.—On November 18th, in Kim and Julie's nice Denley at home, a son, Daniel, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Daniels.

GRIFFITHS.—Memorial service at Edinburgh, to Mary (nee Thompson) and her son, Alan, a brother for Robert.

GRIFFITHS.—On November 20th, at Queen Elizabeth Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh, to Penelope, a son, Christopher, and his wife, Linda, and Penny. Funeral service at St. Peter's, Edinburgh.

HOLDWORTH.—On November 21st, in The Hammermill Hospital, in Chelmsford, Essex, Dick Klaesen and wife, Jean, a son, Alan—a son.

HOLDWORTH.—On November 21st, in Chelmsford, Essex, Michael and Linda Asprey—a daughter, Anna Louise, and a son, Philip, Lara.

SWEETHEART.—On Thursday, November 21st, at the Royal College Hospital, London, to Henry and Anne, a son, Michael—a son, James William Marks.

MARRIAGES

DE FREITAS.—Konica. On 21st November at Georgetown, Guyana. S. De Freitas and S. De Freitas, both of London and S. Ireland.

DEATHS

ALCOCK.—On 1st November, Eric Wifield Alcock, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dunnington.

ANDREW.—On November 1st, at Sparrows House, St. Cross, Wiltshire, a son, Edward, and his wife, a daughter of Andrew and Jennifer, a son, Edward, and a daughter of St. Cross or Tuesday. Notified by private telegram.

BAILEY.—On November 1st, a son, Alan, a brother for Robert.

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